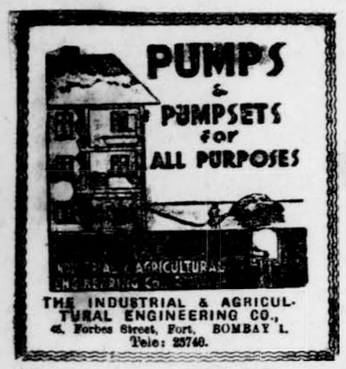

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
45, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY 1.
Tele: 25740.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 169 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

New Hope For Your Skin

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS

REPORTED MOVE TO FORM STRONGER GOVT.

Prince Konoye Meets Emperor Who Asks Premier To Continue Temporarily

TOKYO, July 16.

It is officially announced that the Japanese Cabinet has resigned.

Prince Konoye's Ministry is remaining in office temporarily on an Imperial order.

The reason for the resignation is "to make room for a stronger government and to cope with national and international situation".

NO CHANGE IN POLICY

Authoritative Government circles state that there will be no change in the Government's basic policies in either the domestic or international field.—Reuter.

MAKING ROOM FOR STRONGER GOVT.?

TOKYO, July 16.

It is officially announced, according to the Domei Agency, that the Konoye Cabinet resigned "en bloc" in order to make room for a stronger Government to cope with the national and international situation. However, Prince Konoye's Ministry will remain in office temporarily upon an Imperial order.

The official disclosure was made suddenly and sensationally about forty minutes after Prince Konoye had returned from the Hayama Imperial Villa, where the Premier was granted a twenty-five minute audience by the Emperor.

The resignation of the Cabinet was decided at an emergency Cabinet meeting held at Prince Konoye's official residence at 17-30 whereafter the Premier entrained directly for Hayama. Prince Konoye returned to Tokyo at 21/40 called another Cabinet meeting and announced the Imperial Command to carry on until the selection of a successor was accomplished.

EMPEROR FOR TOKYO

Meanwhile attesting to the very grave situation confronting the country, the Emperor and Empress are returning to the capital on Thursday afternoon interrupting the Imperial vacation at Hayama Villa.

Mr. Matsuoka was unable to attend the Emergency Cabinet meeting at 17/30 owing to a cold from which the Foreign Minister has been suffering during the past few days. Therefore the Cabinet's Chief Secretary, Mr. Kenji Tomita, called at Mr. Matsuoka's home to receive his resignation.

By the strangest quirk of fate the resignation of the second Konoye Cabinet occurred exactly one year after its assumption of power on July 17, 1940, in succession to the Government headed by Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, the former Navy Minister, who at the time was regarded as an Advocate of Japanese, American and British collaboration. The outstanding events in Japan's history during the year-long tenure of Konoye's Cabinet included firstly, the dissolution of all political parties in a movement for the inauguration of a Totalitarian national structure which resulted in the creation of the "National Service Association." Secondly the conclusion of the Tripartite alliance, which has bound together Japan with Germany and Italy. Thirdly the signature of the basis of a Sino-Japanese Treaty with the Nanking Government headed by President Wang-Ching-Wei on November 30 last year. Fourthly, the conclusion of a Neutrality Pact with the Soviet Union on April 13, while the Foreign Minister Mr. Matsuoka was 'en route' home after his State visits to Berlin and Rome.

AN OLD GUARD QUITS

The new development wipes out the last vestiges of political parties' influence in Japanese politics. Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, a former President of the Kuhara faction of the Seiyukai party, has resigned his post as a member of the Cabinet Advisory Council, which he held since December, 1939. The Government formally accepted Mr. Kuhara's resignation, which was handed at 15/00 to the Premier Prince Konoye. Mr. Kuhara said: "As an Old Guard member of a political party my presence on the Cabinet Advisory Council is not in keeping with the new structure movement." Mr. Kuhara said that he was dissatisfied with liquidated political parties still wielding influence. He felt that he was called upon to resign since he had joined the Cabinet Council as President of the Kuhara faction. He declared his conviction that Japan in the present emergency must follow a course neither patterned after the American democracy nor after Totalitarianism modelled upon the German pattern but a policy based on "the total co-operation of the people." He said that in order to realise this ideal it was necessary immediately to eliminate certain disunited factional elements.

Mr. Kuhara does not intend indulging in future in political activities as at present there is no room left in Japan for individual political groups to attempt to assert their power.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY

It is not expected that there will be any change in the Government's basic policies, domestic or international, as a result of the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet, say authoritative sources. This means that the basic policy set forth in the Sino-Japanese Treaty signed in November 30 last year still stands.—Reuter.

ITALIANS WARNED

ROME, July 16.

A warning to the Italians that the campaign against Russia might be "long and hard" was given to-day by General Ambrogio Bollati in the Rome Newspaper "Piccolo".—Reuter.

PHILIPPINES MINE SULU BAY

LONDON, July 16.

The naval authorities in the Philippines have announced that mines have been laid in Sulu Bay near Manila and ships will be allowed to enter only during daylight.—Reuter.

Bucharest Outrage

Policeman Shoots Brother Of Chief Of Banned Iron Guard

BERLIN, July 16.

M. Zelon Codreanu, brother of the chief of the prohibited Rumanian Iron Guard, was shot dead in Bucharest on Sunday, according to a message published here from the Rumanian capital.

The official account states the affair occurred in a park, where a quarrel occurred among a crowd.

The policeman, who shot Codreanu, has been arrested.—Reuter.

SURPRISE FOR NAZIS

LONDON, July 16.

A raid by British forces from Tobruk, which the enemy mistook for a major attempt to break out of the town, took place on July 12, it was disclosed in London to-day. The raid was carried out astride the road from Tobruk to El Gobi about 38 miles south of Tobruk. The operation was the work of a patrol of forty men and a tank-hunting platoon, who were supported by artillery and machinegun fire from British positions on the Tobruk perimeter.

The object of the raid was to cause casualties to the enemy and secure identifications. The British inflicted over fifty casualties and brought back five prisoners, which gave the necessary identifications sought. No tanks were encountered. British casualties were ten men wounded and three missing.

The enemy's description of this small operation was a "determined sortie of break out of Tobruk."—Reuter.

U. S. REACTION

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Members of the State Department refused to comment on Japanese Cabinet resignations pending further details.

Mr. Welles told a Press Conference that he had received no official information yet.

It is generally believed that the Conservative business group has forced out the army-controlled Government and if so this could be of extreme importance to America, according to officials. It is stated here that President Roosevelt had hoped that this might sometime occur and had, therefore, avoided any serious break with Japan in recent weeks.—Reuter.

2nd Lieut. Premindra Singh Bhagat, of the Indian Engineers (right) awarded the first V. C. of the present war in the Middle East, shaking hands with the Matron on his discharge from hospital.

Reds Hold Up Two Nazi Thrusts

Moscow Reports No Substantial Change On Fronts

LONDON, July 16.

The Soviet High Command reported on Wednesday afternoon continued fighting during the night in the Pskov and Porkhov sectors, south-east of Leningrad, in the first of which the Russians yesterday, it was reported, cut up "section by section" German motorised and mechanised units.

Fighting also continued further south in the Porkhov and Vitebsk areas of the Nazis' northern thrust towards Smolensk and Moscow.

NAZI CLAIMS

The German High Command reporting that operations were continuing "their favourable course", states, nevertheless, that several "desperate Soviet counter attacks" were repelled with losses.

TWO THRUSTS HELD UP

Pskov and Porkhov are towns on the rear the Estonian-Russian border and Polotzk and Vitebsk are towns on and rear the border of Lithuanian and the Soviet Union. The optimistic view that Russia is holding these two German thrusts—and a third at Novogrod-Volinsk in Front of Kiev—was expressed by a British army authority in London on Wednesday. German achievements to date, he said, could not be reckoned as "final or of real substantial advantage to them" Unless the Germans, with the battle now in its fourth week, could advance considerably further, the expenditure in men and machines made already, would not be "worth while"

The fighting which was in progress in the Novogrod-Volinsk sector yesterday, has apparently died down by night.

MOSCOW REPORT

Moscow reported on Wednesday afternoon that there were no large scale operations nor substantial changes in troops dispositions elsewhere on the front. The Russian Air Force continued to plaster, during the night, the Nazis-Rumanian oil stocks at Ploesti, which has been attacked by Soviet bombers for several days.

NAZI DEATH LISTS

ZURICH:—Long lists of deaths, announcements of men killed on the eastern front—is appearing daily in German newspaper.

The "Voielkischer Beobachter" contains the announcement of the death of Gen. Otto Lenalle, holder of the "pour le mirite" order, Germany's highest war decoration, as killed in action. Gen Lenalle was the Commander of an Infantry Division.

THIS IS NAZI KULTUR

LONDON, July 16.

It is officially announced that British Civilian air-raid casualties from January 1 this year to the end of June were approximately 41,900 killed and 52,678 injured and detained in hospital.—Reuter.

SOVIET TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

ANKARA, July 16.

It is understood that the Soviet Union is resuming diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia, Greece, Belgium and Norway.

M. Gavarilovitch is leaving here shortly to resume his position as Yugoslav Minister in Moscow.—Reuter.

TOKIO ENVOY CALLS ON MOLOTOV

MOSCOW, July 16.

The Japanese Ambassador called on M. Molotov yesterday presumably to discuss the Anglo-Russian alliance.—Reuter.

STATEMENT ON INDIA TO-DAY?

Prelude To Big War Drive Of Br. Empire

Viceroy's Letter To Sapru: Selection Of New Members To Cabinet

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, July 16.

I reliably understand that the statement on India will be made to-morrow afternoon.

AMERICAN HOPES

According to American sources the statement may become a prelude to new Empire move, viz. giant Indian war effort as a consequence of the completion of the Iraq and Syria campaigns and the Anglo-Russian alliance.

VICEROY'S LETTER TO SAPRU

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

According to informed circles here, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is said to have received some important communication from the Viceroy regarding the Indian constitutional changes.

Probably Sir T. B Sapru has been informally consulted regarding the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

The delay in the Viceroy's announcement of new additions to his Cabinet is presumed to have been caused by several rival claims.

Sir Tej Bahadur is leaving for Poona on the 23rd inst. to attend the Non-Party Conference.

It cannot be said definitely, that the Viceroy's announcement will be held over until the Conference met.

The Viceroy is reported to have written a long letter in his own hand to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. His Excellency, I understand, deals with the international situation as well as the Indian situation in this letter. His Excellency's attitude towards the Indian problem and aspirations of Indians is said to be very sympathetic.

Viceroy's Statement Postponement Mystery

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 16.

No definite information is still available regarding the date of issue of the Viceroy's statement. "Not till next week" is all that one hears.

WHITEHALL MYSTERY

Instructions for postponement are understood to have come from London but the reason is still a mystery.

It is also being urged that people who have been prominently connected with Pakistan or anti-Pakistan movements should not be included—as also that no Province should have more than one representative. This may be responsible for reports current to-day that not only Dr. B. R. Ambedkar but even Mr. M. S. Aney may be left out.

WILL HE STEER CLEAR?

The threatened boycott of Legislature by the Muslim League Party has had interesting reactions. According to some Punjab Muslims any such move by Mr. Jinnah may lead to a split in his ranks but the question is whether for placating the Punjab Muslims a place will be found for one of them in the Cabinet. In any case the Viceroy is reported to

TURCO-GERMAN TRADE PACT?

Berlin's Difficulty In Regard To Question Of Delivery

ANKARA, July 16.

The Germans are understood to be encountering difficulties in their attempts to negotiate a new Turco-German trade agreement for 25 million Turkish pounds.

The reason is that they can promise delivery only in a year or two years' time.—Reuter.

CHINESE DIPLOMATS FROM AXIS COUNTRIES

LISBON, July 16.

Chinese diplomatic and Consular staffs are returning home immediately from Axis countries on orders of the Chinese Government. The withdrawal follows the announcement of the recognition by Germany, Italy and Rumania of the Japanese-sponsored Government at Nanking.

Thirty-four Chinese envoys are expected in Lisbon in a few days from Berlin, while eighteen more are expected from Rome.—Reuter.

VINOBA BHAVE GETS ONE YEAR

WARDHA, July 16.

Sjt. Vinoba Bhave was sentenced this morning to one year's S. I. by Mr. Kunte, First Class Magistrate, Wardha.

He was placed in "B" Class.

—United Press.

FINANCE MEMBER IN CITY

Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, Government of India, arrived in Bombay from Delhi on Wednesday afternoon. He is staying with Sir James Taylor, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

During his stay in Bombay, he will meet a number of business organisations and receive their representations.

He is meeting the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to-day, Thursday, at 12 noon.

CAIRO, July 16.

A British Middle East Communique says:

"ALL FRONTS: There is no change in the situation."

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

8. LOST AND FOUND

One Camera Lost Contax II body No. C87475 Carl Zeiss Gena No 2187495 Sonnars F 1.5 Rs. 50, Reward to finder. Apply Box No 14815, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted educated bride of respectable family for foreign qualified doctor, Kshatriya by caste, aged 32 years, earning about Rs. 1,000 a month in U. P. No caste restrictions. Apply with details and photo to Box No. 14767, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: 200 Candidates for Station Master's training. Free quarter. Railway fare paid. Scholarship Rs. 35/-. Apply with 1/6 to Director, All-India Railway Commercial & Telegraph School, 16 Daryaganj, Delhi. (14814)

Wanted Manager for a small Life Insurance Company to be started by a well-known firm as an adjunct to its other interests. The new Company though small at first will have great scope for expansion. Must be fully experienced, young in enthusiasm and zeal, and influential; Salary Rs. 200 p.m. on probation upto six months, then on agreement. Apply with fullest particulars to Box No. 14811, "The Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted smart People to sell fancy ornaments of London New Gold and earn Rs. 85/- to Rs. 270/- p. m. Catalogue and Agency terms from London C. Company P. B. 27, Amritsar. (5534)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Gas Engine 90/120 B.H.P. any make with or without Producer. Must be in good condition. Submit fullest details to Box No. 14816, "Bombay Chronicle"

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Matrics! become graduates (Punjab University) with 16 months' home-study. Particulars against 9p stamp. Dewan's, Bhadarkali, Lahore. (14792)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

WANTED A LADY TEACHER preferably a Muslim to teach Gujarati in the Municipal Primar Urdu Girls' Schools in the City of Bombay. The candidate must possess qualifications in Gujarati and must know Urdu reading and writing. The applicants should state their qualifications, previous experience, mother tongue, age, caste and creed and should send their applications to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Lamington Road, Bombay, (7), so as to reach him on or before 26th July, 1941.

5595.

G. I. P. RLY.

'Deccan Queen'

IT IS NOTIFIED for information of the travelling public that the DECCAN QUEEN will run on FRIDAY, the 18th instant and will leave platform No. 11 Victoria Terminus at 17-00 hrs. instead of 17-15 hrs. as hitherto. On the return journey this train will leave Poona at the scheduled time viz., 7-50 hrs.

TRAVEL BY BOMBAY'S POPULAR WEEK-END TRAIN DELUXE

(5580)

G.I.P. RLY. TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, G.I.P. RLY. at the Printing Press, Byculla, invites Tenders for printing and supplying Goods Tariff Part II and Coaching Tariff Part I-A. Tender forms and samples are obtainable from the District Controller of Stores "General", G.I.P. Rly. Printing Press, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 4/- per set, which amount will not be refunded. Payments by Cheques, Postal Orders, or Postage Stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 14th August, 1941, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

(5570)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS for the temporary appointment of a Medical Officer of Health for Parle-Andheri Municipality on a salary of Rs. 200/- P.M., in the grade of Rs. 200-20/2-300-20-400 plus Rs. 25/- for T.A., are invited from persons having

(a) Medical Qualifications registrable by the General Council of Medical Education and,

(b) A British Diploma in Public Health or the Degree of Bachelor of Hygiene of the Bombay University or the Diploma in the Public Health of the Calcutta University, or such other equivalent Indian Diploma,

will be received by the Undersigned upto 6-30 P.M., on 1st August 1941.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA
President,
Parle-Andheri Municipality.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Nehru Road, Vile Parle,
Dated 14th July, 1941.

5593

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Quality furniture in modern style. Please visit Gujarat Furniture Works, 204, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 'Phone: 25498. (14787)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For Recovery of your Claims and Decrees due from Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad Benares and other places in U. P., write to Post Box 526, Bombay Telephone No. 22848. (14819)

Public Notices

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 21st ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at THE UNIVERSAL INSURANCE BUILDING, SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on Thursday the 7th August 1941 at 3-30 P.M (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To Receive and adopt the Directors' Report the Audited Revenue Accounts Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December 1940.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those who retire from Office by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To consent to the re-election as Director of Raja Bahadur Narayanlal Bansilal notwithstanding that he is a share-holder and Director of Messrs. Kohinoor Traders Ltd., who hold office of the Chief Agents of the Company in Bombay and to consent to Messrs Kohinoor Traders Ltd., of which he is a Director, holding the above office of profit.
(4) To confirm the appointment of Rai Bahadur Kedarnath Khetan, M.B.E. M.L.C. (U. P.) as a Director.
(5) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(6) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd July to 17th August 1941 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
5600.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
In the matter of The SHOLAPUR TRADING CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 208(E)(2) of the Indian Companies Act, that a general Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1941, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

B. D. SARDESAI,
Liquidator,
THE SHOLAPUR TRADING CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

Construction House,
Wittet Road,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 12th July, 1941.

(5591)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHANTILAL MATHURADAS PARIKH has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground at Ville Parle in Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 4040 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 160, Hissa No. 18 and Survey No 161A and Hissa No. 4 part and bounded on the East by the property of Thakar Ratilal Tribhovandas, on the West by Ghodbunder Road, on the North by the property of Keshavlal Vallabhji and on the South by the property of Chandulal Tribhovandas Shah.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1941.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5597.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR BY DELEGATES OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the disqualification, under Section 17(d) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended upto date, of Mr. Sadhu Piraji Bhise, a Councillor elected by delegates of Registered Trade Unions, a casual vacancy of a Councillor has occurred under Section 9 of the said Act I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22(3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix Tuesday the 5th August, 1941 for an election to fill up the vacancy.

Nomination papers will be issued on working days during office hours from TUESDAY, the 29th July, 1941 to MONDAY the 4th August, 1941 and on Tuesday the 5th August, 1941, upto 4 P.M. (B.T.) at the Election Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road. In the event of the election being contested the poll will be held on Tuesday the 12th August, 1941.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th July, 1941.

(5590)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BHANUMATIBAI, wife of Prof. Vinayak Ganpat Rao, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. Laxman Dagduji Thakur of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, maintenance, lease, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 134, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed), admeasuring 2500 square yards or thereabouts situate and lying and being at Dadar, Bhawani Shankar Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the ground floor chawls and other structure or structures as may be ascertained on a joint survey of the Vendor and Purchaser, standing thereon, being a portion of a larger piece of land, containing by admeasurement 5538.59 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 4495 and 4496 and New Survey No. 1, 2 and 3 part bearing

1899

Cadastral Survey No. 1402 part of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3581(1), 3581(2) and 3579A Street Nos. 115-117, 115A and 1040 BB and bounded on the West by the said Bhawanishankar Road, on the North by the proposed 50 feet Road, on the East by the remaining land of the Vendor and on the South by the property of Mahomedali Pyarali and others.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1941.

SUNKERSETT & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the purchaser
abovenamed.

(5594)

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 161 OF 1941.

Re: MATHURADAS MOORARJI THUCKER, lately residing at Matka Gulli, Vithalwadi and until lately carrying on business as a dealer in piece-goods at Mangaldas Market, 4th Lane, Bombay ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: Messrs. P. VALLABHDAS & CO., ... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 15th day of July, 1941 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1941.

S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Insolvency Registrar.

(5596)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF JARI, SILK, EMBROIDERY AND VELVET DRESSES SCENERIES AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Divecha & Thakore, Attorneys for Mr. Ramniklal Umiashanker Oza, the Pledgee and on account and at the risk of Royal Theatrical Co., the Pledgors, sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 19th Instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medows Street Fort:—

Complete Equipment of three Dramas, including Jari, Silk, Embroidery, Cotton, and Velvet Dresses including English Suits Wigs, Silk clothes, Caps, Arabbi Dresses etc., and Sceneries including Zalar, Photos, Tents, Zumars and other articles.

Terms: 50 Per Cent Deposit.
The above goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.

"PROVIDES VARIED ENTERTAINMENT"..... Times of India

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

ASRA

4th WEEK

PATHE

1, 3-30, and 6-30 p.m.
Last Show ends at 9 p.m.

ZANANA SHOW
To-day
At 1-30
of
SARASWATI'S
SPARKLING
COMEDY

NARAD NARADI

IN ITS 9TH WEEK
AT
MAJESTIC
Other Shows at: 4, 6-30 p.m.

A Smashing Hit from the Creator of Hits!

SHADI

Ranjit's Stirring Social
Directed by:
JAYANT DESAI
Cast:
MADHURI, MOTILAL
KHURSHID, ISHWARLAL
Daily at 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

A SLICE FROM LIFE!

NAVYUG'S
Star-
Studded
Social-
Epic

AMRIT

Story: V. S. KHANDEKAR
Direction: WINAYAK

4TH WEEK
AT CENTRAL

HINDI: 3-30 p.m.
MARATHI: 6-15 p.m.

HEART-THRILLS!
LAUGHS!!

ATRE
Pictures'
Home Spun
Comedy-Drama

Charano-ki-Dasi

HINDI
PAYACHI DASI (Marathi)
Starring: DURGA KHOTE
VANMALA, JAGIRDAR
4th WEEK AT
NEW WEST END
Marathi 3-30 P.M. Hindi 6-30 P.M.

Around The Courts

CONVICTION ON TAXI DRIVER QUASHED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Remarking that the case was a most unsatisfactory one and that "no magistrate of any experience would have given such a sentence," the Chief Justice of Bombay, sitting on the appellate bench with Mr. Justice Sen, allowed a revision application filed by a taxi driver against his conviction by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of entering a prohibited area in the Alexandra Docks and sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction of the accused, John Rodrigues, who, "unfortunately spent about a month in jail before being released on bail."

In his judgment, the Chief Justice remarked that in his petition, which was on oath, the accused had stated that about 6 p.m. on May 23 last he picked up a fare, a sailor, and drove him about until 6 the next morning. The trouble was that the sailor was drunk and went fast asleep in the taxi. The accused drove him to Alexandra Docks and then took him to the Yellow Gate Police Station on two occasions. That statement, the Chief Justice said, could easily have been checked.

On the second occasion when the sailor was taken to the police station he seemed to have been aroused by water being thrown on his face and immediately got out of the taxi and proceeded towards his ship. The accused ran after him to collect his fare, which had mounted to Rs. 15. The sailor entered the prohibited area and the accused followed him with the permission of a police constable.

Then the sailor went on board his ship, and as the accused was prevented by another police constable from going up the gangway, he returned. He was arrested by the first constable (who he alleged, had given him permission to enter) for a breach of the Defence of India Rules.

The Magistrate remarked in his judgment that the accused had pleaded "guilty" and that he accepted the plea. The Chief Justice observed that he should have recorded the plea of the accused as nearly as possible in the language used by the accused, that is, under Section 243 of the Criminal Procedure Code. If he had done that, he would have seen that there was a case which required very careful consideration, at any rate, as to the sentence. If the Magistrate had followed the provisions of Section 243 and taken the trouble to find out what the true story was, it was perfectly plain that he would never have given a sentence of imprisonment.

STORY OF ALLEGED PLOTTING AGAINST RIVAL.

Sajanlal Maganlal, a wealthy jeweller, who was arrested by the city police on a charge of inciting a man to assault Ghenmal Ghasimal, another jeweller and landlord, was again placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, Bombay.

The facts of the case as stated in Court are that the complainant was assaulted by one Ramlotsingh Udhamsingh who was arrested on the spot.

Being given protection by the Court, this man gave evidence in court.

The case is proceeding.

FINED FOR BREACHES OF LIGHTING RULES

On a charge of violating A.R.P. lighting restrictions seventeen persons were arrested under the Defence of India Rules and 15 were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10. Two persons were discharged in the Court of Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

ALLEGED STABBING OF WOMAN AND MAN

Kaloo Maulabux. Amin Khan Khusal Khan and another person who is still absconding, were alleged to have entered into a room of a woman at Killedar Street and attempted to entice her away from her husband and as she refused to go with them, they assaulted her. The accused who is still absconding repeatedly stabbed the woman, who is lying in a serious condition in the hospital with chest wounds. A man who tried to intervene on behalf of the attacked woman, was also stabbed by the absconding accused.

The above two accused alleged to have taken an active part in the assault were arrested and produced before Mr. I. S. Hajt, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, today when they were ordered to be remanded in police custody till 30th July.

A FATAL DOSE?

"Blood-purifying pills" which were advertised in the newspapers, is alleged to have taken a toll of life in Mhalsabai Khanderao (45), a woman, who was suffering from ringworm for a long time. Her husband procured her the above-mentioned medicine which she took for two days and on the third day after taking the regular dose, she suddenly fainted. She was removed to the hospital where she died on Tuesday. Inquest has been postponed till the report of the Chemical Analyser is received.

A FATAL ACCIDENT

George Gilbert (17) an apprentice in R.I. N. Docks, was standing on the footboard of a compartment of a train which was moving from Byculla Station to V.T. at 7-40 to-day. He was waving his hand to his friends standing on the platform when his head struck against a structure near the Byculla Bridge and fell down. The train was stopped and he was immediately rushed to the hospital where he died, his head being badly fractured.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER

Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court, committed to Sessions of Bombay High Court, a man on the charge of attempted murder or in the alternative causing grievous hurt with a deadly weapon, to-day.

The suspect who was arrested on June 21, was alleged to have stabbed a member of the rival community and tried to run away.

Fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 were imposed upon 14 persons by the same Magistrate for breach of Curfew Order.

A man who was charged for carrying a cane was acquitted to-day by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court, as he held that the cane did not come under the purview of the Police Commissioner's order prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons. He accepted the plea that the cane in particular was actually used to chastise the son of the accused.

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Chitralekha
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MEHTAB & NANDREKAR.
Direction: KEDAR SHARMA.
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THAT HAVE MADDENED BOMBAY!
Hear Them in
"KHAZANCHI"
THE MOST POPULAR MUSICAL
IN ITS
15th WEEK
AT KRISHNA
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 P.M.

Committed Suicide While Wife Dies In Hospital

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

Early yesterday morning a tragic occurrence was reported from Gomtipur.

Manekalal Patel, a young local Congress worker it is alleged assaulted and stabbed his young wife on the family way and an eight year old daughter for some unknown reasons.

After the police had arrested him and taken him to police station Manekalal pretending to be thirsty leapt into a well and was drowned.

His wife too died in a hospital without being able to give any statement.

The daughter is lying in hospital. Thus the double tragedy has still remained a mystery.

Indira Nehru To Preside

PATNA, July 16.

Miss Indira Nehru is expected to preside over the annual conference of the Bihar Students' Federation to be held here on August 9 and 10. Dr. Sachindnand Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of Patna University will preside over the cultural section of the Conference.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sir Radhakrishnan and Prof. Humayun Kabir of Calcutta, are being invited to attend the Conference.—A.P.

JALGAON.—An indefinite lockout has been declared since Tuesday afternoon by the management of the Khandesh Mill of Jalgaon because of alleged refusal of the weavers to carry on their work. These weavers, it is stated, demanded reinstatement of four of their co-workers who had been dismissed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, JULY 17

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Benazir Bai. 5-15 Ashiq Husain. 5-30 Benoy Kumar Ghosh. 5-50 Bhajan Lal: Geet. 6-15 Abdul Latif Khan. 6-30 Bundu Khan: Sarangi. 6-45 Benazir Bai. 7 Kafi aur Ghazal. 7-15 Europe ke Manchale Sipahi, 2: Talk in Hindustani. 7-30 Benoy Kumar Ghosh. 7-50 Saqi ki Nigahen aur Sharab. 8 British Socialistic State, 1: Talk. 8-15 For Villagers only. 9-45 Abdul Latif Khan. 10 Darbari on Sarangi. 10-15 Benazir Bai. 10-30 Benoy Kumar Ghosh.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Prarthana. 7-40 Sarinda solo. 7-45 Purushottam Solankurkar. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Instrumental duets. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-55 News in Gujarati. 9 Soni Bai. 9-10 Susheela Ganu. 9-20 A I R Trio. 12-30 p.m. Vocal variety. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Orchestral melodies. 1-10 Trio of Bhajans. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in Eng. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 D. V. Paluskar 5-25 News in Mara. 5-30, News in Guj. 5-35 Rafique Ghaznavi. 5-55 Inayat Khan: Surbahar solo. 6 News in Eng. 6-5 News in Hind. 6-10 Purushottam Solankurkar. 6-30 Children's programme (Hind.) 7 In Lighter Vein: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Lyrics from "Lagan." 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 A I R Bhajan Mandali. 7-45 Gat Bhoop on Jaltarang. 7-55 News in Mara. 8-10 News in Guja. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 Books and authors. 8-45 Talk (H.) to wives and mothers of Indian soldiers. 9-0 News in Hind. 9-15 News commentary in Hind. 9-20 News in Eng. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Esther Trinade: Pianoforte. 10-15 Gretel Sommer: Violin. 10-30 Boston Promenade Orchestra.

Bombay—II Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bom. 1. 8-5 Rafique Ghaznavi. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bom. 1. 8-40 D. V. Paluskar. 9 to 9-30 As in Bom. 1. 12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bom. 1. 12-57 Sindhi Kafi. 1 to 1-30 As in Bom. 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bom. 1. 4-15 to 5-25 As in Bom. 1. 5-25 Soni Bai. 5-35 to 6 As in Bom. 1. 6 Gujarati Bhajan. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bom. 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bom. 1. 7-55 Soni Bai. 8-10 Susheela Ganu. 8-25 to 9 As in Bom. 1. 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-15 Purushottam Solankurkar. 9-35 Shama-O.-Parwana: Recitation of Hind. Verse. 9-45 Rafique Ghaznavi. 10-5 D. V. Paluskar.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Prabhas Chandra Maitra. 5-20 Durgadas Mukerjee: Sitar. 5-35 Reba Bose. 5-50 Reba Bose. 6-5 Bechu Dutta. 6-20 For rural and industrial areas. 7 Kamal Sarkar. 7-20 Geeta Bose. 7-40 Bechu Dutta. 7-45 Palmistry as Pastime: Talk in Bengali. 8 Jantra Jantrana: Humorous variety. 8-30 Geeta Bose. 9 Thelma Barron: Piano. 10 B B C Programme.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Educational broadcast for children in Tamil. 4-30 Tea time music. 5 T. Perumal Naidu: Clarionet. 5-5 Shrimati M.K. Rajam. 5-30 Tanjir Pandal: Play in Tamil. 6-45 T. Kuppu Rao: Clarionet. 7 As It Happens: Weekly review in Telugu of world events. 7-50 As in Trichinopoly 9 The school of the Woods: Talk in Eng. 9-45 Topical talk relayed from B B C. 10 to 10-30 As in Mad. 2.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

6 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-15 Shrimati M.R. Vasavambal 5-5 Variety. 6-30 For villages. 7 Background to the news. 7-15 Birds: Musical feature. 7-50 Concert programme.

LORD BIRDWOOD'S MESSAGE

An electrical recording of Field-Marshal Lord Birdwood's broadcast talk in Hindustani to the Wives and Mothers of Indian Soldiers serving overseas will be relayed from All-India Radio, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. An English version of the talk will be relayed on Saturday at 7 p.m.

SHARP RISE IN SEEDS MARKET

Bombay, July 16

There was extensive speculative buying in new crop months with the result that prices registered a sharp rise. Groundnuts were in active demand on reports of absence of rain in Muglai District but near moved up in sympathy. The market was very sensitive.

London Share Quotations

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by Air Mail from their London Agents:—

Names.	London: May 13. £ s. d.
Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd.	0 6 1½
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 2 0
Turner and Newall	3 8 1½
Associated Electric Industries	2 0 3
Attock Oil	1 12 6
Barsi Light Railways	41 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 1 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 1 6
Beira Railways	1 0 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 8 0
Marconi International Marine	1 3 0
General Electric Ordinary	4 0 3
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd	0 11 3
Perak Hydro Elec Ordinary	0 17 6
Malayalam Plantations	1 6 6
British Burma Petrol	0 3 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 2 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	0 18 0
Pahang Consolidated Ordinary	0 11 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 3 0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	Dol.6 3/4
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 4 7½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 3
Western Reef Ex and Dev Co Ltd	1 6 3
Amalgamated Banket Areas	0 4 0
Beralt Tin Wolfram Co Ltd	0 3 0
B.B. and C.I. Rly Ord Stock	109 10 0
Imperial Bank of Iran	9 0 0
Benzol and By Products Ltd Pref	0 15 0
Trust of Insurance Share Units	14/0 to 15/6d
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	14/3 to 15/9d
Trust of Bank Share Units	15/0 to 16/9d

BOMBAY YARN & SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay: July 16.

Mercerised (per 10 lbs.)	Ready Delivery	July Fit	August Del. Fit Del.
No. 64/2 Grey Nessin	25/3/0	25/3/6	95/ 8/0
No. 84/2 Grey Nessin	29/4/0	29/5/0	29/10/0
No. 80/2 Annie	2/8/0	2/8/3	2/ 8/6
No. 60/2 Annie	2/5/9	2/6/0	2/ 6/3
No. 150 A Annie	1/10/0		

BOMBAY METALS.

Bombay, July 16

Yellow metal sheets Rs. 80 0 0
Copper sheets Rs. 85 0 0
Tone:—Steady.

Bombay And Commission House Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

FEAR OF CONTROL ESTABLISHING CEILINGS AT PARITY LEVEL

Continued Rains And Increasing Weevil Activity

BOMBAY, July 16.

American Cotton advanced on Tuesday on reports that weevil infestation may exceed 1923, but buyers, in the latter part of the session, were more cautious fearing that price control would be establishing ceilings at parity level.

Now the full parity level is reached but the market is influenced by inflation talk and unfavourable weather over the Cotton Belt.

The New York cotton market opened firm on Tuesday and touched new high levels on active Bombay trade and commission house buying influenced by continued rains increasing weevil activity and expectations of an early resumption of activity in dry goods. However, prices above 16 cents attracted Southern selling and profit-taking. Finally renewed trade demand and local covering appeared which coupled with scarcity of contracts further advanced the prices.

Prices advanced on reports that weevil infestation may exceed 1923 but buyers in the latter part of the session, were more cautious fearing that price control would be establishing ceilings at parity level.

The Chicago grain market declined on Eastern selling and hedging while buying interest was tempered by reports that railroads placed an embargo on grain shipments to Kansas city owing to shortage of storage space and increasing congestion at other points.

PRICE MOVEMENTS

At the opening New York October was 15 points higher at 15.85 but prices declined to 15.72 which was the lowest level. Later on there was increased buying and October advanced to 15.94 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 24 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points at 16.38c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm on active buying and closed at a net rise of 20 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 20 points at 15.61c per lb.

TEXTILE EXPORTS

The 'Cotton Trade Journal' writes:—

New York.—In his annual address to members, Frank H. Hillery, president of the Textile Export Association of the United States, reviewed developments of the past year and described some of the important considerations facing the industry in adequately meeting the requirements of national defense, and at the same time giving proper weight to the maintenance and enlargement wherever possible of export outlets for textile products. He also stressed the importance to the industry of the export subsidy programme.

WAR FACTORS

"We are meeting at a time," said Mr. Hillery, "when our industry, in common with our whole national economy, is dominated by war factors and defense requirements. Our paramount purpose is to meet adequately and promptly the demands incident to national defense. Beyond that point we must continue to give proper weight to the long-term good of our industry as a whole and the importance thereto of maintaining and enlarging wherever possible our export outlets for our products. It is unquestionably true that world trade in textile products is one of the important economic stakes at issue in this war. It is up to us to make the most of our opportunities.

"Speaking strictly from the standpoint of our export trade in cotton piecegoods and yarns, and other textile products in which our members are interested, the war which is now raging has had conflicting effects. In some markets our products have been sought in substantially increased quantities because normal sources of supply have been eliminated wholly or in part by the war. On the other hand, and again due to the war, many markets have not had available the necessary exchange resources because of the curtailment or disappearance of export outlets for their own products, with the result that their buying power has been greatly restricted.

"Overshadowing the whole picture is the grave question as to the availability of shipping facilities. The situation is becoming increasingly tight, and, if we are to be realistic, we can only anticipate more serious and difficult developments so far as we can see ahead at this time."

SUBSIDY

Continuing, Mr Hillery pointed out that, aside from the war situation, one of the most important developments affecting cotton textile exporters during the past year has been the export subsidy. He mentioned that the present schedule of subsidy payments was established last August, and that the time element as a test of the effectiveness of this programme is becoming more convincing, so that exporters are now able to cite situations where they have been placed in a more favourable competitive bidding position on very substantial business. The Association, said Mr. Hillery, has carefully described to the U. S. Department of Agriculture the importance to export trade in cotton products of continuing the subsidy programme.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (2-43 p.m.) 15.94+24

New York October lowest (11-27 a.m.) 15.72+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Active trade and Eastern buying. Small offerings Market firm.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 15

July	15.75+24
October	15.93+23
December	16.05+21
January	16.06+20
March	16.14+24
May	16.14+22
Middling Spot	16.58+23

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 15

July	15.80+22
October	15.96+20
December	16.20+21
January	16.10+21
March	16.21+22
May	16.19+22
Middling Spot	15.61+20

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 15

	11 a.m. call.	Noon call
July	15.57	.....
October	15.79	.....
December	15.93	.....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 15

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	16,000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 16

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	.....	100,413	55,579
Central India	.....	145,080	109,361
Barsi and Nagar	9	123,600	114,118
Hyderabad/Gaorani	226	49,508	47,970
Berar	352	374,732	318,603
Central Provinces	.....	76,658	76,962
Total Oomras	587	869,991	722,593
Dholeras	.....	97,545	89,297
N W Provinces	.....	1,537	26,048
Rajputana	.....	6,634	35,228
Sind-Punjab	404	548,095	366,635
Broach	.....	297,684	407,930
Coompta & Dharwar	303	131,184	49,577
Westerns-Northerns	.....	100,304	35,245
Cocoanada	.....	239	86
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	154	10,107	1,390
Total	1,448	1,063,947	1,734,029
Arrived by road to 16th July 1941	.....	331,133	339,387

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 16

Groundnuts Augest—		
Opening	Rs.	32 11 0
Highest		34 6 0
Lowest		32 7 0
Closing		34 6 0
Groundnuts February—		
Opening		36 1 0
Highest		38 2 0
Lowest		36 0 0
Closing		38 2 0
Cottonseeds September—		
Opening		22 4 0
Highest		23 2 6
Lowest		22 4 0
Closing		23 2 6
Cottonseeds January—		
Opening		23 7 0
Highest		24 9 0
Lowest		23 7 0
Closing		24 9 0
Castorseeds September—		
Opening		34 2 0
Highest		35 4 0
Lowest		34 0 0
Closing		35 4 0
Castorseeds May—		
Opening		36 3 0
Highest		37 8 0
Lowest		36 3 0
Closing		37 8 0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, July 16

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 162 October 164 December 166

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 200 October 202 December 204

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 296 October 298 December 299

Yarn No. 40s August 460 October 463 December 456

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay, July 16

Pepper ready per candy	91 0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sudi 15 per candy	91 12 0
Pepper Maha Sudi 15 per candy	97 0 0
Ginger ready bleached	30 0 0
Ginger Maha Sudi 15	29 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 15-7-41	4318000	7723000
Receipts yesterday 15-7-41	16000	1000
Export to date 15-7-41	1029000	6331000
Stock at Ports 11-7-41	3270000	2526000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-7-41	2324000	2030000
Stock at Liverpool 11-7-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 11-7-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 11-7-41	12017000	13737000
Quantity out of sight 11-7-41	.....	.....

COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 16

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P	163	161	159	156	
M G Punjab	163	161	159	156	
M G Rajputana	172	170	168	165	
M G Oomra No. 3	232	229	226	223	
M G C P No. 1	260	257	254	251	
M G C P No. 2	240	237	234	231	
M G Broach No. 2		259	256	253	250
M G Punjab-Ameri		314	311	308	305
M G Surat		389	386	383	380
M G Rajpipla		384	381	378	375
M G Navsari		397	394	391	388

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16

Bengal Fine	159-62
Berar	225-29
C. P. 1	250-55
C. P. 2	230-35
Khandesh	193-208
Muglai	203-10
Broach	248-53
Punjab S. G. 289 F	373-93
Punjab R. G. 289 F	248-58
Punjab R. G. 4 F	293-303

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, July 16

Wheat September	0 4 0
Wheat January	0 8 0
Wheat May	0 11 6
Linseed September	0 7 3
Linseed May	1 3 0
Groundnut August	1 12 0
Groundnut February	5 0 0
Castorseed September	2 8 0
Castorseed May	5 8 0
Cottonseed September	1 6 0
Cottonseed January	2 12 0
Silver 1st settlement	0 8 0
Silver 2nd settlement	0 15 0
Gold 1st settlement	0 4 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 8 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 16

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	3700	7200
Bengal July	nil.	550
Oomra July	nil.	3550

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 16.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	97-11
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/1
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds	100-6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99-14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	102-15
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	109-14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	104-1
3 per cent War Bonds	101/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	113-8
TAX FREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	111-10
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	115-4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126/8
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1947	108-12
4 per cent M Deb 1974	118/4
5 per cent M Deb 1956	116
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	128/8

Tone:—Steady

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 16

Despite a further rise of 23 points in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled quiet as local professional operators are working for a decline. It may be recalled that in 1939 when local sentiment was bullish and Indian cotton was selling at Rs. 335 but to-day the situation is different. Persistent rumours about Japan played an important part in keeping the local market unduly low and it remains to be seen how long the present state lasts. It can safely be said that either New York would have to come down or Bombay would have to improve as adjustment is bound to come some day

In sympathy with a rise of 23 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 282 for Broach A/M delivery and there was nominal quotation of Rs. 282/8 but with increased selling prices declined to Rs. 280 and steadied at Rs. 280/8.

Under increased selling prices declined to Rs. 279 but with renewed covering prices steadied at Rs. 281/12. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G BROACH—		
July/August	Rs.	254 8 0
April/May		281 8 0
FINE M G OOMRA—		
July		225 4 0
December/January		227 0 0
F G M G BENGAL—		
July		157 0 0
December/January		162 8 0

N. B.—After the official close, there was feverish activity in the market and various reports were current and extensive business was done in Broach A/M. delivery and rates which closed at Rs. 281|8 rose to Rs. 283|-

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July 562 cent points at 331

Broach A/M below New York May 529 cent points at 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 15

Broach J/A highest 254 lowest 251 1/4 closing 251 1/4

Broach A/M highest 280 3/4 lowest 277 1/2 closing 277 3/4

Oomra July highest 221 lowest 219 1/2 closing 219 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 226 1/2 lowest 224 1/2 closing 224 1/2

Bengal July highest 158 lowest 155 closing 155 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 164 1/2 lowest 161 1/2 closing 161 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 16

LONDON:—

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 7/32 Two months.

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 Three months.

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Four months.

B. C. RATES:—

T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32

Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 333 1/4 D D Rs. 333 1/4

Banks buying T T Rs. 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2

Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/8

MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs. 303

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4

Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47

JAVA:—

Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56

Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 77 1/4

Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2

BERNE:—

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

Cross Rates 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM:—

Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

Cross Rates K 16.85/95

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158

Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D 155

Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2

Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 20; D D Rs. 19

Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17

Cross Rates Sh 0/3 13/32

MEXICO:—

Banks selling T T Rs 67.27; D D Rs 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04

Cross Rates Pes 19.5 21.5

LISBON:—

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.

Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20

NEW YORK:—

Cross Rates Dol 4.03 1/2

Japan Banks buying 60 days 75 1/2

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £8-8-0 Ready.

New York Silver 34 3/4

London Silver 23 3/8 Ready; 23 3/8 Forward.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

1 to 5 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 3/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 15

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyers 13 9/16

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 (inclusive of Rs. 2,000 mentioned in an earlier press note) for relief to sufferers in the flood stricken areas of the Surat District.

Restricted Turnover On Stock Exchange

NARROW PRICE MOVEMENT AND BUYERS CAUTIOUS

Undertone Steady On Better Industrial Outlook

Bombay, July 16

The general feeling on the local market before opening of the bullish and it was expected that with a rise of 23 points in New York cotton, share prices would be pushed up. But there was a surprise and the market opened at about unchanged quotations and there was utter absence of any following on the buying side. This created disappointment and with gradual liquidation prices sagged. The tone of the market was steady but in view of the local market being overbought, the market is correcting the technical state. In view of handsome profits to our industries, it is feared on the Exchange that some sort of new taxation might be levied. Of course when there are no buyers, the market is passing time in vague talks.

Wall Street stocks stiffened with improvement in rails, then slackened but fraction al gains were maintained. The market closed steady. War news was inconclusive offsetting booming business and persistent inflation talk. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/8 up at 58 3/8 and Amaconda Copper Mining shares gained 3/8 at 29 1/8 dollars.

Price movements were narrow and the market was quietly steady. Tata Steel Deids opened at Rs. 2092 and declined to Rs. 2075 but steadied at Rs. 2080. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 395 and after declining to Rs. 393 rallied to Rs. 394. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1167 and after advancing to Rs. 1170 eased off to Rs. 1162 but rallied to Rs. 1165. The turnover was restricted and price movements were narrow. Buyers were cautious and in view of better industrial outlook, undertone was steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 16

Bombay Dyeing (1166/4) 1167 1170 1162 1165 1167

Century (443) 446 443 445 443

Central India (345) 347 341 344

Kohinoor (461/4) 466 460 458 459

New Great (244) 245 242

Simplex (138/8) 140/8 138 139 138/8

Swadeshi (334/8) 338 334 335 334/8

Associated Cement (146) 147 146/8 146

Andhra (1650) 1650

Tram Ord (132/12) 132/12

Tata Hydro (178) 178

Tata Power (1660) 1662 1660

T Steel Defd (2080) 2092 2077 2080 2073 2080 2077

T Steel Ord (393/8) 395 393 394 393

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/12) 156 155/12

Bellapur (223) 324 323 322/8

B Steam (327) 329

B Burma (520) 516 517 508 511 508

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 16

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London Spot silver quotation was raised 1/16d at 23 3/8d and forward was unchanged at 23 3/8d. Production quarters satisfied trifling trade demand. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 1/4d London Bombay Spot and forward parity was Rs. 62-5-9 The local market was featureless with restricted business. Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	42 5 0
Shravan		42 5 3
Bhadarva		42 5 9
Sovereigns		28 8 9

SILVER

Ready		63 0 6
Shravan		62 15 0
Bhadarva		62 14 0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 15

Spot		23 3/8
Forward		23 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 15

Gold Bars Fine per oz		£8-8-0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 15

Messrs. Bathiyala and Karani have issued the following report:—

Electric Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd 35 1/4

Electric Bond and Share 5 per cent Pfd 54

American Telephone and Telegraph 156 1/4

New York Central Rail Road 13 1/4

Union Pacific 82

Australia 5 per cent 1955 Loan 67

Sears Roebuck 74 1/8

Dupone de Nemours 159

Eaton Manufacturing 32 3/8

National City Bank of New York 27

United States Steel 58 3/8

Bethlehem Steel 76 1/4

Crucible Steel 43 1/4

Ludlum Steel 23 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining 29 1/8

General Motors 38 5/8

Consolidated Oil 6

International Nickel 26 3/8

Socony 9 3/4

Chrysler Motors 56 1/8

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 16

Linseed September	Rs.	6 1 9
Linseed May		8 13 9
Wheat September		4 7 9
Wheat January		4 12 3
Wheat May		6 4 3

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, July 16

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—

Ready Bond Rs. 13-4-0

Shipment June Rs. 10-8-0 F B H

Shipment September Rs. 9-10-0 F B H

Indian sugars ready:—

Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-10-0 to 15-1-0

Ready (large grain) Rs. 15-2-0 to 16-12-0

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 15

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.33/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 15

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe	21/10 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo	20/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian	27/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 15

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 69 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	90 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	82 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	106 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	105 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	114 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	112 3/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	8 15/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	80 1/2
National Bank of India	31 1/2

TEXTILES

Bombay, July 16

100 Ahmd. Advance		307 8
250 BOMBAY DYEING		1167 8
100 CENTURY		443 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA		344 0
100 CULABA		195 0
100 Coorla		120 0
250 David		313 12
250 Dawn		390 0
1 E. D. Sassoon Defd.		2 4
100 FINLAY		207 8
100 GOKAK		230 8
1000 Hindustan		2210 0
100 Indore		133 0
100 Khatau		165 0
100 KOHINOOR		459 0
250 LAXMI		56 0
100 MORARJI		265 0
250 Model		151 0
50 Mysore		120 8
100 NEW GREAT		242 0
100 Oosmanshahi		102 8
100 Phoenix		315 0
25 Sassoon Silk		8 0
1000 Sholapur		3250 0
50 Simplex		138 8
100 SWADESHI		334 8
100 SWAN		204 0
500 Vishnu		1325 0
1000 Western		1335 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda		111 12
25-50 Central		45 10
500 Imperial		1582 8
125-500 Imp. Contry.		390 0
50-100 India		148 8
100 Reserve Bank		106 0
5 Union		6 8 0

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED		146 0

INSURANCE

100 Empire		662 8
15-100 Jupiter		14 8
20 Mercantile		66 0
15-75 New India		45 6
200 Oriental		4215 0
10-50 Vulcan		9 8

ELECTRIC

100 Ahm. Old		182 0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY		1650 0
10 Ajmer		12 4
50 BOMBAY TRAM		132 12
100 Bombay Suburban		183 2
10 Broach		13 4
100 Karachi		213 12
100 Poona		217 8
100 Surat		182 8
100 TATA HYDRO		178 0
1000 TATA POWER		1660 0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij		890 0
100 C. Province		101 8
100 Dhond Baramati		104 4
100 Gujarat		103 0
100 Mandra Bhon		103 0
100 Pachora Jamner		66 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj		105 0
500 Tapti Valley		646 4

MININGS

9 Burma		4 10
2sh. Indian Copper		2 3 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel		32 4
10 SHIVRAJPUR X.D.		31 12
30 TATA STEEL DEF.		20/7 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.		393 0
10 Steel Corporation		20 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK		562 8
10 Air Services		3 8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR		222 8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.		595 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM		329 0
125 B. Burma		508 12
50 Burma Cont.		180 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol		3 9 6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE		86 0
100 IND. BLEACHING		135 0
50 Ind Invest Trust		45 0
100 Indian Radio Def.		575 8
100 India Radio Ord.		600 0
100 Port Canning		88 0
30 PREMIER CON.		96 0
15 Scindia		21 6
25 Tata Oil		43 12
100 Wimco		192 0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley		1568 12
6 p.c Bombay Steam		313 12
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)		76 4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)		637 8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st		118 4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd		112 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		158 2
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power		1600 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st		221 4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd		155 12
7 p.c. Vishnu		737 8

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley		101 4
6 p.c. Andhra Valley		101 4
6 p.c Andhra Valley Deb.		105 0
4 p.c. Bom. Teleph

NEW YORK COTTON 23 POINTS DOWN

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

OCTOBER

New York: July 16.

Previous closing	15.93
To-day's opening	16.01
Difference	+8
To-day's closing	15.70
Difference	—23

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August ..... Rs. 254/8
Broach April/May ..... Rs. 281/8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: July 16.

On the New York Cotton Exchange October opened 8 points higher at 16.01. The growing weevil scare and inflation psychology maintain the bullish trend, but buyers are exercising caution. Hedging and profit-taking have appeared with prices now around the parity level

The following are opening ranges:—

July (15.70/70) unquoted
October (15.85/83) 16.01/01
December (16.98/97) 16.17/15

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: July 16.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta July/August (£18 9/16) £18 15/16
Linseed La Plata August (£12 1/4) £12 1/2
Groundnut Coromandal Coast July/August (£17 1/4) £18

JUTES

Dundee July/August (£50) £50 nominal
Lightning July/August (£46) £46 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 7/16d buyers) £13 7/16d buyers
Forward November (13 7/16d paid and buyers) 13 1/2d value

LONDON METALS

Tin (£257 3/4 buyers, £258 sellers. Quiet) £256 3/4 buyers, £257 sellers. Easier.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: July 16.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: July 16.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London: July 16.

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER

London: July 16.

Spot (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil
Forward (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-8 31/32) 1-8 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/32 to 0-3 13/32) 0-3 3/32 to 0-3 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London: July 16.

There was no trading during the night session

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: July 16.

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors (dol 38 7/8) dol 39
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29) dol 29¼
U S Steel Common (dol 58 3/8) dol 58 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 119) dol 119 3/8

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London: July 16.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: July 16.

London Stock Exchange was quiet to-day.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London: July 16.

5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 1/2) £104 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£32 1/4) £32 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 5/8) £99 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/4) £114 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/8) £106
New York Loan (£101 1/4) £101 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-6) 13-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (33-0) 33-3
Electric Music Industry (11-9) 11-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (21-3) 21-1 1/2
Imperial Chemicals (32-3) 32-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (54-6) 54-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£56 3/4) £56 3/4
Dundee Rubber (35-0) 34-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (25-0) 25-0
Ford Motors (20-0) 20-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£60½) £60 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (85-7 1/2) 85-0
Carreas 'A' (£4 1/2) £4 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (103-1 1/2) 103-9
F and O Def (24-7 1/2) 24-7 1/2
Distillers (65-3) 65-3
Bredfords Dye (5-0) 5-0
British Celanese (4-9) 4-9
J and P Coates (33-10 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (31-4 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (16) 15-10 1/2
Inter Nickel (dol 40) dol 40
Indian Iron (50-0) 50-0

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Empire of India (20-0) 20-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£7) £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (15-9) 15-3
Gula Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-3) 27-6

MINING SHARES

Mandydrug (18-9) 18-9
Burma Corporation (6-9) 6-9
Rio Tintos (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
East Rand Properties (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
Associated Portland Cement (55-0) 55-0
Trinidad Leasehold (53-1 1/2) 53-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (£7) £7
Spring Mines Split Shares (20-7 1/2) 21-3
Union Corporation (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Anglo-India (37-6) 37-6
Burma Oil (55-0) 55-0
Mexican Eagle (7-7 1/2) 7-9
Shell Transport (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£18 1/2) £18 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£35 3/4) £36 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£14 3/8) £14 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 5/8
London Southern Defd (£12 3/8) £12 1/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£124) £124
London Transport (£37) £37

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay: July 16.

177 bags gum, 1380 bags borax, 800 bags wax, 260 cases denydrated apples, 51 c/s cnd sardines, 125 c/s salmon tails, 801 c/s beer, 153 c/s cnd fish tails, 112 c/s cnd fish ovals, 59 c/s quinine, 436 c/s printing paper 78 bags betelnuts, 8,799 bags copra, 32 bls mattress fibre, 715 bls surplus newspapers, 800 bls old newspapers, 50 bls hemp, 250 c/s cnd milk, 830 brls powdered skim milk, 2972 pcs cominon fir lumber, 35 bdls plywood, 30 ctns empty jars, 4800 bdls wood box shooks 1000 bdls insulation board, 529 brls liquid asphalt, 2393 dms solid asphalt, 60 kegs boric acid, 54 bdls wrapping paper, 39 pkgs fish fins, 573 tons palm oil in bulk, 1601 pcs Duglas fir lumber, 5278 pkgs news print paper, 78 bdls toilet soap, 150 dms arrack, 3765 bags white sugar, 2009 bags superior head sugar, 74 pkgs rattans, 161 dms palm oil.

EXPORTS

Bombay: July 16.

25 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 83 cases cotton grey yarn East and West Agencies; 16 bls cotton pcegoods Chinoobhai and Bros; 102 bls cotton pcegoods Keshavji Virji and Co; 26 bags corriander seed Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 250 bls raw cotton Volkart Bros; 1780 bags linseed Raja Oil Mills; 40 bags cellery seeds D Abraham and Sons; 4740 bags linseed The East Asiatic Co India; 2955 bags linseed M Bhuta and Co; 25 bags raw cotton Bhaidas Mawji and Co Ltd; 32 bags cumin seeds K Tricamji and Co; 3555 bags linseeds The Oilseeds Trading Co Ltd; 136 bls cotton pcegoods The Podar Trading Co Ltd; 416 bls cotton twist waste Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 360 bls cotton waste Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 99 bls cotton pcegoods Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 360 ols cotton pcegoods Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 12 bls cotton yarn Patel and Co; 40 bags gum Manekji and Co; 11 bls cotton grey yarn Manekji and Co; 100 bls cotton pcegoods Manekji and Co; 121 bls cotton pcegoods Grindlay and Co Ltd; 63 bls cotton pcegoods The Anglo-Thai Corptn ltd; 12 bls cotton pcegoods The Khatau Makanjee Spg and Wvg Co Ltd; 20 bls win carpets and rugs Balmer Lawrie and Co Ltd; 334 bags crushed myrabollams Purshotam Mathradas and Co Ltd; 184 bls dressed hemp Tayeballi Dawoodbhai; 147 bls tow hemp Tayeballi Dawoodbhai; 233 bls raw hemp Tayeballi Dawoodbhai; 54 bls cotton pcegoods Herbertsons Ltd; 500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 150 bls cotton waste Barot Bros and Co; 29 casks chutney in cans M Poonjiajee and Sons; 40 cases curry powder in tins M Poonjiajee and Sons; 25 H/hds sweet chutney Framji Nowroji; 152 dms magnesium chloride The Pioneer Magnesia Works Ltd; 27 bags psyllium husks D Abraham and Sons.

Calcutta Exchange Rules Steady

Calcutta: July 16.

The Stock Exchange was steady. Cottons, Jutes, Teas, Coals, Government securities and popular Miscellaneous industrials maintained last quotations. The volume of business transacted was on a fair scale. Engineering issues kept fairly steady.

The following are closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities: 3 per cent Govt Paper 82/7 s lot, 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 95/1/6, 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 102/3 s lot; 3 1/2 per cent Govt Paper 96, 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 103/2; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 110 s lot; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 111/8 s lot.

Banks: Central 45/8, Reserve 103.

Railways: Mayurbhanj Rly 76.

Cottons: Benares Cotton 3/7, Bengal Nagpur 15/8, Bowreah 298, Basanti 3/4, Cawnpore Textiles 8/3, Dunbar 239/12, Elgin Mills 23/2, Kesoram 8/3, New Victoria ord 3/1.

Coals: Amalgamated 24/4, Bengal 363 c div, Bhalgora 5/4, Bhulanbararee 11/12, Burakur 13/8, Pref 150 odd lot, Churulia 1/10, Dhemo Main 13/2, Equitable 34/6, Ghusick and Muslia 4/2, Hurriladih 13/2, Nazira 8/12, Parasea 1/3, Samla 2/2, Sendra 13/6, Standard 20, South Karanpura 4/9, Talcher 1/11, West Jamuria 29.

Jutes: Adamjee 27/2 s lots, Agarpara 30/14, Alliance 300, Anglo-India 354, Bally 240, Barnagore 109, Budge Budge 375, Birla 29/10, Craig 2/2, Clive 25/8, Chitavalsah 12/8 Delta 429, Empire 26/12, Gourepore pref 152, Hastings pref 136/8, Hukumchand 12/3, Pref 140, Howrah 54/2, India 358, Kamarhatty 515, Khardah 408/8, Meghna 46, Naskarpara 18/8, National 23/14, Nellimarla 10/4, New Central 322, Nuddea 65/8, Presidency 5/10, Rameshwara pref 12/14, Union 428, Waverley 3/12, Pref 63/8.

Minings: Burma Corpn 4/11, Consolidated Tin 2/13, Indian Copper 2/3 Tavoy Tin 1, Chemicals: Alkali and Chemical pref 124 s lots, Bengal Aerating Gas 66,

Electrics: Bareilly Elect 12/14, Benares 14/8 s lots, Mirzapur 4/10, Upper Ganges 12/2.

Eng. Companies: Arthur Butler 12 ct, Britannia Building and Iron 8/8, Britannia Eng. 10/4 ex-div, Burn and Co ord 403, Hukumchand Steel ord 14/6, Defd 2/9, Indian Iron and Steel 32/6, Indian Steel and Wire Products Deferred 37/4 s lot, Kumardhubi Eng. ord 4/5, Pref 135 s lot, Marshalls 2, National Iron and Steel 9/7, Saran Eng. 6/2, Steel Corpn ord 20/2, Pref 119/8.

Miscellaneous: Dalmia Cement ord 13, Concord of India Insurance 9/9, From Associated Hotels Pref 91, Bararee Coke 24, Britannia Biscuits 10/4, British Ceylon Corpn 4, B I Corpn ord 4/9, Calcutta Silk Manfg 11/4, Pref 112/8, Dunlop Rubber ord 41, Indian Cables 22/13, Ivan Jones 2/3, Rohtas Industries 22/4, Pref 158, Spencer and Co B Pref 9/4 ex-div.

Papers: India Paper Pulp 148, Mysore 15/3, Orient 13/3 c div, Pref 108 c div, Sree Gopal 12/7, Star 11/5, Titaghur Prefd ordy 5/10, Ord 18/10, Humayun Property pref 10/4, Midnapore Zemindary 72/8 s lot, Assam Saws 3/5, Bengal Timber 162 s lot, Calcutta Steam Nevgn 196, India General Navgn ord 90,

Sugars: Bairampore 8/2, Carew and Co ord 11/5, Cawnpore 19/8, Pref 175, Champaran 15/9, Dyer Meakin Brewery 6/15, New Savan 9/7, Purtabpore pref 15/12, Ramnugger Cane and Sugar ord 9/8, Raza 12/4, Samastipore 8/8.

Teas: Barduar Tea and Timber 4/7, Dhunseri pref 3/7, Bishnauth 27/4, Hattikhira 19/12, Huldibari 21/8, Kunchunpore 15 ct, Ledo 209 ct, Loobah 4/14, Moheema pref 12/8, Naga Hills 18/4, New Samanbagh 24, Sapoi 11, Sarugaon 10/4, Tezpore 8/2, Tukvar 11/10 ex-div.

Debentures: 5 1/4 per cent 1938 Partap Rohtas Industries 104/8.—A. P.

'Kal' Appeals To High Court

POONA: July 16.

It is understood that an appeal has been preferred in the Bombay High Court by the publisher of the local vernacular daily "Kal" against the order of security demanded by the Government of Bombay recently from the paper.—A. P.

MADRAS.—Economy in the use of steel is emphasised in a circular issued by the Government to District Boards and other local bodies.

WAR DOES NOT TELL ON JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE

The abnormal conditions created by the war have affected Insurance business more than most other businesses in India, and in these circumstances it is indeed creditable if any Insurance Company were not only to maintain but actually also to improve upon its previous figures of business. The Jupiter General Insurance Company is among the fortunate few which have actually achieved this distinction.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: The net premium after deducting reinsurances amounted to Rs. 8,86,994-3-7 and the losses (claims paid and outstanding) came to Rs. 2,61,563-0-0 which works out to 29.48 per cent of the premium income. The expenses of management, together with commission, the Managing Agents' remuneration and taxes, amounted to Rs. 3,94,967-7-5, or 44.52 per cent of the Premium income. The Fire Fund has been kept at Rs. 6,30,000 equal to 71.02 per cent of the premium income. A sum of Rs. 1,59,059-11-1 has been transferred to the Profit and Loss account. The return portfolio is due to the termination of business that the Company had in U.S.A. which came to and end on June 30th 1940. The decrease in Fire Premium is due to the curtailment of activities in the U.S.A. The decrease of the Fire Fund is due to the return of the 'pro rata' premium in respect of our unexpired liability under the American business.

MARINE DEPARTMENT: The net premium after deduction of reinsurances, returns and discounts amounted to Rs. 5,88,195-3-6. The sums paid in connection with claims admitted and the amounts reserved for claims intimated, but awaiting particulars, and deducting from these the amount of estimated claims at the end of the previous year, make a net total of Rs. 1,06,106-5-0 which is 18.03 per cent of the premium income. The expenses of management, together with commission and Managing Agents' remuneration amounted to Rs. 1,31,122-0-0 or 22.29 per cent of the premium income. A sum of Rs 2,06,591-10-4 has been transferred to the Profit and Loss account. The Marine Fund has been kept at Rs. 4,00,000 which is equal to 68.00 per cent of the premium income.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT: The net premium income after deducting reinsurances amounted to Rs. 2,11,501-11-0. The losses (claims paid and outstanding) came to Rs. 1,12,767-10-11 which is 53.31 per cent of the premium income. The expenses of management, together with commission and Managing Agents' remuneration amounted to Rs. 89,275-10-5 or 42.21 per cent of the premium income. The accident Fund is maintained at Rs. 1,20,000 equal to 56.73 per cent of the premium income. A sum of Rs. 11,258-8-1 has been transferred to the Profit and Loss account.

LIFE DEPARTMENT: During the year under report 1243 proposals amounting to Rs. 25,79,500 were received Out of this number 976 has resulted into policies and the remainder have either been rejected, withdrawn, postponed or awaiting completion The total insurance affected during the year amounted to Rs. 20,86,000 the annual premium thereon being Rs. 1,18,365-3-0. During the period under report claims by Death for Rs. 1,27,385-5-0 and by Maturity for Rs. 2,69,627 including bonuses were advised. The total claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 3,33,074 including bonuses. Actual premiums received during the year under report, after deducting reinsurance premiums, amounted to Rs. 5,67,548-9-6. Interest, fees refund of taxes, etc., amounted to Rs. 76,447-5-4. The credits for the amounts of investment, reserve net appreciation in value of securities as at 31st December 1940 and transferred from Income Tax and Super Tax provision have been taken into account which amounted to Rs. 97,851-3-6 A sum of Rs. 1,31,200-15-10 has ben transferred from Profit and Loss account. Claims, commissions, expenses of management, surrenders, etc., absorbed a sum of Rs. 6,73,291-5-9 and there remains a credit balance of Rs 1,99,756-12-5 Adding to this a sum of Rs 19,00,344-3-7 being Life Fund at the commencement of the year a Life Fund amounting to Rs. 21,00,101 has been created. The total assurance in force at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,71,528. The Life Fund has been increased by Rs. 1,99,756-12-5

The directors have declared a dividend on ordinary shares of As. 12 per share free of Income Tax and also Bonus of Rs. 32,000 to the staff.

Sikkim And British India To Be Linked

DARJEELING, July 15.

A scheme which, when materialised, will, besides linking up Sikkim State with the British India more directly, open up a much more speedier means of transport between these two countries, in the erection of a rope-way line, about 8 miles in length, between Kalimpong and Rangop, in Sikkim, to be taken in hand shortly. The scheme will entail about Rs. 1,00,000.

Final survey and the preparation of plans and estimates for the project have already been completed, and the land acquisition proceedings will commence in due course.—United Press.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi: July 16.

Cotton: Sind July 17/3, January 19/2, Punjab July 15/14, January 15/14; FFFF July 32/14, January 32/4. Strong.

Wheat July 32/4, Sept. 32/14, November 33/11/3. Strong.

Gram July 29/15/6, Sept. 30/9/3, November 31/5.

Toria July 40/5, Sept. 39/15/6, November 40/2/9.

Cottonseed July 18/13, Sept. 19/3/6, January 20/6/6.

K. Srinivasan For Bombay

MADRAS, July 16.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Managing Editor of the Hindu and President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference is leaving Madras for Bombay on Saturday July 19, in connection with the meetings of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society to be held on the 21st and 22nd July and of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference on the 23rd and 24th July —A.P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA: July 16.

All-India Weather Chart upto 8 hours on Wednesday, together with shade temperature maximum and minimum, rainfall for the past 24 hours, since 1st June and departure from the normal is as under:—

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	85	77	0.4	42.8	+10.9
Calcutta	92	80	T	25.8	+ 7.3
Cuttack	91	79	0.1	27.3	+11.4
Patna	86	79	1.1	7.2	— 7.1
Benares	86	78	0.8	8.3	— 2.0
Allahabad	89	78	0.5	5.2	.....
Cawnpore	98	75	2.5	5.7	— 2.0
Lucknow	97	76	4.8	7.9	— 2.1
Jhansi	97	81	0.0	8.2	— 2.3
Agra	103	85	T	5.1	— 2.3
Bareilly	99	84	0.0	5.1	— 6.9
Delhi	103	84	0.0	3.2	— 4.3
Ambala	98	86	0.0	6.4	— 1.3
Lahore	105	87	0.0	4.6	+ 0.2
Rawalpindi	107	83	0.0	6.7	+ 1.1
Peshawar	114	91	0.0	0.0	— 0.9
Rangoon	87	78	0.3	39.5	+10.9
Jubbulpore	93	75	0.0	15.0	— 0.9
Nagpur	90	76	0.0	24.1	+ 7.7
BOMBAY	87	78	0.1	21.0	—12.3
Ratnagiri	85	77	0.1	33.1	—13.8
Ahmednagar	87	72	T	2.4	— 4.4
Poona	83	73	T	15.2	+ 6.9
Sholapur	95	73	0.0	3.1	— 3.8
Hyderabad Dn.	94	74	0.0	4.3	— 2.5
Bangalore	86	67	0.0	4.0	— 1.1
Mysore	85	65	0.0	5.2	+ 0.8
Madras	98	81	0.0	4.6	+ 0.8
Simla	68	60	0.6	13.7	— 2.1
Pachmarhi	73	63	0.3	25.6	+ 4.7
Colombo	88	78	0.0	10.6	— 0.6
Bhavnagar	92	77	0.0	24.3	— 0.6
Jacobabad	110	83	0.0	0.0	— 0.6
Hyderabad Sind	94	80	0.0	6.1	+ 4.1
Karachi	84	78	0.0	1.7	— 0.6
Rajkot	89	78	0.0	19.2	+ 9.1
Ahmedabad	98	78	0.1	37.7	+27.7
Bhopal	82	72	0.1	8.5	.....
Akola	87	74	0.0	11.9	+ 1.8
Amraoti	86	73	0.0	13.9	+ 2.5
Indore	81	72	0.1	10.7	— 0.1
Mussooree	72	62	1.5	20.9	+ 5.2
Mahableshwar	66	61	0.9	115.2	+24.1
Baroda	87	77	0.3	30.8	.....
Belgaum	78	68	T	32.6	+16.7
Murree	80	65	T	10.5	+ 1.0
Cherrapunji	69	64	4.6	150.5	— 5.6
Bijapur	89	68	0.0	1.6	— 2.8
Mount Abu	68	64	0.1	29.0	+14.1
Ootacamund	69	51	0.0	16.9	+ 6.3
Jodhpur	91	78	0.0	2.4	— 0.8
Gwalior	101	83	0.0	2.5	.....

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A.P.

HEAVY RAIN IN PUNJAB, U. P. AND BIHAR

Widespread Rain Expected To-day In Same Provinces

POONA: July 16.

There has been locally heavy rain in the Punjab, Kumaon Hills, East United Provinces and Bihar. Elsewhere the monsoon has been weak. Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces and the Konkan and local in Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, the Punjab Hills and North Hyderabad, while a few falls occurred in Orissa, Gujarat and South Hyderabad.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji and Lucknow 5 in. each, Darbhanga, Gorakhpur and Cawnpore 3 each; Berhampore 2; Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Mussooree and Dehra Dun 1 1/2 each; Patna, Mainpuri, Dalhousie and Mahableshwar one inch each.

Forecast until the 17th evening: Widespread and locally heavy rain is again likely in the Punjab, Kumaon Hills, East United Provinces and Bihar and will extend in North Bengal and Assam. Elsewhere the break in the monsoon will continue.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-7-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.052 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 degrees (1.6 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.9 degrees (1.6 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 203 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5

Rain in 24 hours 0.15 inches

Total rainfall during the month 12.92 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 21.08 inches.

Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-7-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Madras: July 16.

The market witnessed active conditoins to-day, but Securities have been steady. Textiles and Plantings were firmer at hardening rates and Electrics were in fair request, but Sugars were dull. Miscellaneous issues were well supported.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day were:—

Vasantas ordy 127, Kaleeswarar 297/8, Pankajas ordy 110, Radhakrishans 142, Ranga Vilas 62, E Palani Andavar pref 55, Buckinghams ordy 260, Cambodia ordy 9/8, 9/6, Cochin Textiles ordy 8/13, Sitarams 70, 70/8 Coimbatore Spinning 59/8, Coimbatore Cotton 112, Rajagiri 5/13, 5/10. 5/14/6, 5/11, Midlands 5/8, 5/6, Cochin Malabar ordy 8, 8/1 c-d, Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates ordy 1/8 Periakaramalai 18/10 s l, Kalpettas 20/12, Chembras 3/12, 3/12/6, 3/13, Peermade 29, Peermade pref 115, Malankaras 37, Vellimatta 21/8, 21/8 c-d, Udayagiri 6/9 c-d, Woodlands 6/7, B B 6/2, Coorgs 31/12, Vaikundams 8, Ouchterlony ordy 2/2, Tropicals 19/14, 20 c-d, South Madras Electric Corporation Debentures 107, South Arcots ordy 94 ex-d, Travancore Sugars 14, 14/2, Jeypore Sugar ordy 10/4 s l, Mettur Chemicals ordy 10/2, 10/4, Mysore Chemicals 17/10, Andhra Cement ordy 79, 80/12, Mysore Paper 15/2, Indian Steel Rolling pref 11/4, Indian Steel Rolling ordy 7/4

Colombo Market

Colombo: July 16.

Rubber: Sheet 55 1/2, Crepe 56. Yesterday's closing prices were the same.

Copra 29.50. Coconut oil F.O.B. 235.00 sellers.—A. P.

World's Cotton Supply After War

India Should Aspire To Be Entirely Self-Dependent, Says Sir H. M. Mehta

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Statistical Institute, Sir Homi Mehta delivered an address on the "future of cotton" at the University Hall of Sociology, yesterday evening Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presided.

In his address, after surveying the progressive expansion of the use and supply of cotton by the various countries of the world during the past 150 years, Sir Homi Mehta proceeded to show how the world has come to depend mainly on the United States of America for its requirements of cotton, which was an extremely undesirable state of things. Recently, however, the dependence upon U.S.A. alone respecting supplies has to a considerable extent been lessened The world outside has discovered that it can be independent of America, and it will be, and will therefore go on merrily producing her needs in ever-increasing measures "American ascendancy in cotton is definitely doomed", said the speaker.

If sanity returns to all, and brings in its train a changed social order after this war with greater provisions of economic security to all, it will result in an ever-increasing use of cotton no doubt.

COMPETITION OF OTHER FIBRES.

There are many fibrous material such as jute, wool, hemp, flax, rayon and silk which could compete with cotton in varying ways. All these fibres, excepting rayon, have been in existence for many years, but they don't seem to have encroached upon the domain of cotton, nor to have kept pace with the expansion of cotton cultivation

The use of rayon has been particularly phenomenal in countries which have strived to be independent of other fibres. Whilst in the U.S.A the use of this fibre in men's and women's wear has already exceeded the use of wool, in the Axis countries just prior to the war its use had been made compulsory for the purpose of obtaining self-sufficiency and supporting their exchanges. Germany, for instance, provided for 30 per cent. of her clothing through rayon, whereas Japan has likewise strived to clothe her population a good deal through this fibre. It is only when cotton is very cheap that this fibre does not make a great headway, and the American Government will have to thank themselves if by bolstering up their cotton prices they encourage further the manufacture of this fibre in increasing quantities. For the consuming world, however, this fibre is a blessing in that it will enforce cheap supplies of cotton and other allied materials by maintaining constant competition with these.

Great Britain, once the king amongst consumers of cotton, in recent years, has lost her pre-eminence as rapidly as America has in her cotton production.

England has lost her ground woefully, and unless she adapts herself to the new methods and systems for conducting her industry, she should not ever hope to regain her past eminence.

Japan has caused alarm amongst European suppliers of goods by capturing a major portion of their markets She, by her wonderful system of engaging cheap but efficient women labour, by installing the most efficient machinery, by pursuing scientific methods of buying the raw material at the cheapest parities, by subsidising her exports through cheap ocean freight and insurance, has virtually caused havoc amongst her competitors in the world's market.

Having attained mastery in the art of spinning cotton, Japan is unlikely to lose ground soon, and whether she secures political dominance or not, she will, it appears, continue to be a great consumer of raw cotton no doubt.

INDIA AS PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

India's production of raw cotton, though it has not expanded as rapidly as that of the U.S.A., has at least increased gradually to above 5 million bales (of 400 lbs. each) and has offered a formidable competition to the American production. Unfortunately the quality of her production has been a constant eyesore to her and though her climatic and soil conditions have as a whole acted against her, much could have been done in this regard if a determined and deliberate policy to remedy this drawback had been pursued all this while It is only lately, i.e., since over a decade that steps in this direction have been initiated by her, particularly by the creation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. This Committee, may it be said to her credit, has tried her best to achieve good results—such, for instance, as the introduction of the Indian Cotton Transport Act, the Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the financing of research and seed distribution, but it may with equal truth be said that much more still remains to be done by the various responsible bodies concerned. The most lamentable feature in the whole marketing system here is that a poor farmer, if ever he attempted to grow a pure and superior quality, does not happen to get a higher price commensurate with such superior quality of his. Mixing with lower stuffs is the curse of this country's marketing practice, and though the remedying of this thorny question bristles with many practical difficulties, as experience might have shown, and though a full discussion of this all-important subject is outside the purview of this theme, it may at least be said with all seriousness, that unless India takes firmly in hand the speedy remedying of this quality drawback, she will never achieve her self-sufficiency goal.

The potentialities of India as a great consumer are as great as a great producer. Indian mills have multiplied greatly in recent years, but why should it be that with so much of cotton, so much of labour and so vast a market here, we should have to import cotton goods from abroad. Great improvements in the management of the mills and scientific methods of buying the raw materials at opportune moments, as effected by Japan, should be made. The Rs. 50 per candy import duty imposed on cotton, though really welcome from the point of view of the producers of good staple cotton in India, should be abolished against very long staple cotton by the Government to enable much larger production of the very superior grade of cloth from the very high stapled cottons like the Egyptian and others which really do not enter into any very serious competition with the Indian cotton

With great efforts, therefore, made, both, in the direction of producing superior cotton and of introducing efficient methods of conducting the industry and of installing only the most up-to-date time and labour-saving machinery, a great future lies ahead of India, the second largest producer of cotton and the second largest populated country in the world.

AFTER THE WAR.

Last time world's supplies of cotton goods were drawn chiefly from the U.K. and the continent of Europe and when the war was over the devasted countries of Europe required some time to rehabilitate their industries before immediately coping with the accumulated demand, whereas this time lots of countries, chiefly Japan, U.S.A., India, and even China, would be ready to provide, at least partially, if not wholly, the needed supplies.

Such are the possibilities, therefore that we could, at least in a broad way, envisage as regards the situation in cotton after that war. There seems to be no fear of a sudden death or famine for cotton arising, and we hope the American Government will be wise enough to take a leading part in the price-stabilising process. The fantastic price of 15 1/2 cents ruling to-day in America is again an existing proof of the utterly artificial and unreliable manner in which the American Government have been in the habit of boosting prices in the past; prices which have been followed by crashes too sudden and too severe to be borne by the trade. To such whims of America we would not like to be subject again, and whilst happily, as shown by me in this address, the world outside has already gone a long way off in the matter of outstripping America in production, we would certainly like to be independent of her in the matter of quality too. The burden of this responsibility devolves more upon this country than even others. If, therefore, inflation on the one hand, with its consequential inevitable depression, and American cotton price artificialities on the other with their consequential uncertainties be avoided, as I hope it will be, cotton, unlike last time, will indeed be abundantly and conveniently available to tired humanity after this war.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 11th day of July 1941.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	13,51,67,000	
Notes in circulation:—		
(a) Legal Tender in India	258,71,21,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	18,86,96,000	
Total Notes issued		291,09,84,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		291,09,84,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 87.047 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs	Rs.
A Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000	
(b) Held outside India		
Sterling securities	121,64,95,000	
TOTAL OF A		166,06,38,000
B Rupee Coin		36,56,91,000
Govt of India Rupee Securities		88,46,55,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper		
TOTAL ASSETS		291,09,84,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 11th day of July, 1941.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	14,10,73,000
(2) Govt. of Burma	2,19,30,000
(3) Other Govt. Accounts	4,47,15,000
(b) Banks	28,62,52,000
(c) Others	2,62,64,000
Bills Payable	46,70,000
Other Liabilities	3,73,14,000
RUPEES	66,22,18,000

| ASSETS | Rs.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 9, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 21, 1360
Parsi: Behman 16, 1310.
Hightide: 6-30; 17-46
Lowtide: 11-42; 00-00
Sunrise: 6h. 10m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.
Inauguration ceremony of Anandilal Podar Ayurvedic College by Mr. H. F. Knight, Worli, 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA: A public study class on the subject of "Reincarnation" will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Putla House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga, G.I.P.

POSTAL NOTICE: Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for United States of America and Canada per s.s. "Exmouth" will now be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Friday, the 18th inst. Instead of 14th inst. as previously notified.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE, MATUNGA: The 5th and 6th discourses on "Shrimad Valmiki Ramayana" will be given in Kannada by Mr. M. K. Garudachar, G.B.V.C., in the premises of the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Rd., Matunga, G.I.P. to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CITY & GUILDS EXAMS. 1941: The City and Guilds of London Institute's Technological Examinations for the Session 1940/41 will be held from 26th July, 1941, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and at other Centres in India. Candidates have been informed individually of the revised programme giving changed dates. If any candidate who has enlisted for these examinations has not received a copy of the revised programme he should write immediately to the authority of the centre concerned.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-15, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE: 31045.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THE MATINEE STARTS AT 3-15 P.M.

A MODERN COMEDY
of SPARKLING DIALOGUE and WITTY REPARTEE
SABITA DEVI
AND
SHOBHANA SAMARTH

In SARVOTTAM BADAMI'S
HOLIDAY in BOMBAY
Shortly at
IMPERIAL

TO-DAY—LAST DAY!
REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SCOTLAND YARD
NANCY KELLY • EDMUND GWENN • JOHN LODER

TO-MORROW
LORETTA YOUNG
IN

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BANDRA TALKIES—"Swanee River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Snow White and Seven Dwarfs". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Back Street". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 3-30 and 6-15 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardeshi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chitralekha". Daily at 3-30, and 6-30 p.m.
EROS—"The Man Who Lost Himself" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Lady Hamilton". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manthan". Daily at 1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chitralekha". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 1-30, 4 and 6-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"This Thing Called Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Buck Privates". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARADISE—"Fight Command". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Asra". Daily at 1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Scotland Yard". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 12-30, 3-15 and 6-15 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-Ki-Dasi". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION: The management of this bank has received a telegram from their Head office in Hongkong, stating that "the Directors have declared an ad-interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1941, at the rate of £2/10/0 per share, subject to deduction of incometax payable 11th August."

MR. GARDINER IN BOMBAY

Mr. A. Gardiner, Chairman of the Board and Managing Director, Ceylon Theatres, Ltd. and Governor of the 89th District of Rotary International, is here on a brief visit, accompanied by Mrs. Gardiner.

Mr. Gardiner has just completed his official visit to the Rotary Clubs of Cochin, Madras, Sholapur and Poona. Following his recent success in organising a Rotary Carnival in Ceylon, known as "London Calling" which raised Rs. 1,25,000 for the Ceylon War Fund, Mr. Gardiner has persuaded the Madras and Poona Rotary Clubs to follow the excellent example of the Rotary Club of Colombo. Mr. Gardiner also hopes to persuade the Rotary Club of Bombay to organise a "London Calling" Carnival here in Bombay, which he feels sure would raise no less than Rs. 2 lakhs for the Bombay War Fund.

Acworth Leper Home

The President of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Home, Matunga, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations to the Home received during the months of April, May and June, 1941:—

Mr. Atmaram Sevaklal and Mr. Bachubhai T. Merchant Rs. 100, Mrs. R. K. Mhatre Rs. 100, Collections from the Poor Boxes Rs. 35/8/6, Mrs. M.C. Avari Rs. 35, Mr. Valchand Sobhaji Rs. 20, Mr. H.N. Gupta Rs. 10, Mr. R.S. Murkute Rs. 5, Chemists and Druggists' Association medicines worth Rs. 35.

Central Assembly Electoral Roll

The first publication of the electoral rolls for the following Constituencies of the (Central) Legislative Assembly has been made on Thursday, July 17, at the Electoral Office of the Collector of Bombay Town Hall, Fort, and at the Head Office of the Bombay Municipality, Bombay:

The Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.

The Bombay City (Muhammadan), Urban.

The Bombay (European).

The public are informed that claims and objections, if any should be made in writing, in four copies, as specified in Regulation 3 (2) and (3), Part II, of the Legislative Assembly (Bombay) Electoral Regulations, and delivered or sent by post so as to reach the office of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on or before July 27.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN OPEN BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

PARSEE GYMKHANA COURT: B.P. Koppikar and Miss Koppikar v. C.K. Menon and Partner at 6-30 p.m. A. V. Ullal v. D. A. Ferreira at 6-50 p.m. B.C.V. Mehta and V.P. Kapadia v. A.P. Abreo and Max Miranda at 7-10 p.m. J. Agnel and L.I. Pereira v. S.B. Irani and Partner or M.J. Hill and Partner at 7-30 p.m. K. R. Lotwalla or S.M. Katkar v. S. Ram Nath or S.D. Rao at 7-50 p.m.

BANDRA GYMKHANA COURT: Mrs. Noguer v. Miss C. Henriques at 6-10 p.m. Miss Gool Chinoy v. Miss M. D'Souza at 6-30 p.m. J.M. Jayakar and F.A. Fazalbhoy v. F.P. Suares and F.N. Suares at 6-50 p.m. V.N. Iyer and Miss Tilli v. J.P. Pereira and Partner at 7-10 p.m. S. Dhingra v. C.S. Gopal at 7-30 p.m. J.T. Ferreira and Joey Fernandes v. C. Gomes and R. Pereira at 7-50 p.m. A. Parpia and Partner v. F. Makidalal and S. B. Lodrick at 8-10 p.m.

Bridge Drive In Aid Of The War Gifts Fund

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Dubash, Rehmat Manor, Warden Road—up Somerset Lane, opposite Breach Candy Baths—are most kindly lending their house and providing all refreshments for the Bridge, Mah Jongg and Rummy Drive, which is being held there on Wednesday, July 23, from 6-30 to 9-30 p.m.

Arrangements are being most carefully made so that this will be a cheery and comfortable evening. Refreshments will be served, drinks will be available at club prices and there are many lovely prizes. The evening has been specially chosen so that men can get along after office hours.

Those who have forms for this are asked to fill them up and return them immediately and those who wish to get more information about it are asked to apply to any of the following:—Lady Duggan, Lady Mody, Mrs. Gibbings, Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Francis Low, Mrs. Magnusson, Mrs. Mac Intosh, Mrs. Moos, Mrs. Pether and Mrs. J.R.D. Tata. The usual charge of Rs. 2/8 per player will be made.

The first annual exhibition of St. Xavier's College Photographic Association was opened last week in the College hall and will remain open to the public till the 19th inst. Photo shows a section of the exhibition.

MORTGAGEE'S POWER OF SALE CHALLENGED

Century-Old Clause In Mortgage-Deeds Declared Valid

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania).

Mulraj Virji ..... Plaintiff.

v.

Nainmal Pratapmal & Ors. Defendants.

The Plaintiff was indebted to some Marwari money-lenders and in April 1940 he settled their claim for an aggregate sum of Rs. 43,750. The Defendants were some of these money-lenders and in order to secure repayment of their moneyes, the Plaintiff executed a third mortgage of his property at Mint Road in their favour on 18th April 1940. Under this mortgage-deed a power of sale without the intervention of the Court was reserved to the Defendant—mortgagees inter alia in the following usual terms:—

"..... it shall be lawful for the mortgagees ..... to sell or to concur in the sale of the mortgaged premises ..... without the intervention of the court and either together or in parcels or lots and either by public auction or by private contract and either with or without any special conditions or stipulations relative to title ..... and to buy in the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof at any sale by public auction or to rescind or vary any contract for the sale thereof and to resell the same ....."

The Plaintiff submitted that in so far as these provisions in the mortgage-deed went beyond and contravened the powers conferred on a mortgagee by Section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882 in respect of sale without the intervention of the Court they were invalid and inoperative in law and filed the present suit for a declaration to that effect and to the effect that the clause being indivisible the Defendants were not entitled to exercise any power of sale without the intervention of the Court and for an injunction restraining the Defendants from exercising the power as they had threatened to do,—the due date for repayment of the mortgage moneyes having already expired.

Counsel for the Defendants argued, first, that the suit was not maintainable because the Plaintiff could not come to Court for an equitable relief by way of declaration and injunction under the specific Relief Act without himself first doing equity and performing his part of the contract by filing a suit for redemption of the mortgage and paying the mortgage amount into Court. Secondly, he argued that the term "Power of Sale" as used in Section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act was a phrase well understood by the Common Law of England before either the first legislation in England which was Lord Cranworth's Act of 1860 or the first legislation in India when the Transfer of Property Act was enacted. He pointed out that this term "Power of Sale" was understood in law exactly in the language of the clause in the mortgage-deed now under consideration and that it was used in Section 69 of the Transfer of Property Act in this well-understood sense including a power to "buy in." Counsel for the Defendants then explained that to "buy in" did not mean that the mortgagee could buy the property for himself beneficially but merely empowered him to withdraw it from sale and to resell it for the protection of the mortgagor's own interests.

Counsel for the Defendants distinguished the cases of Mohidin v. Jehangir (43 Bom. L.R. 553), and Nagarkar and Jerup and Co. v. Peerbhoy (23 Bom. L.R. 1241) in which injunction was granted because the due date had not expired, and then referred to the old Bombay decision of Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kemball in Pitamber v. Vanmalji (2 Bom. 1) which was before the passing of the Transfer of Property Act of 1882 to prove that the term "power of sale" was even then well-understood with regard to English mortgages. He also relied on the case of Jagiwan v. Shridhar (2 Bom. 292) in support of the proposition that the mortgagee cannot be restrained from exercising his power of sale unless the mortgagor files a suit for redemption and pays the amount due into Court.

His Lordship in an elaborate judgment accepted every one of the arguments advanced by Counsel for the Defendants and dismissed the Plaintiff's suit with costs as between attorney and client.

The Advocate-General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. M. M. Desai instructed by Messrs Ambabhai and Diwanji appeared for the Plaintiff.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga with Mr. M. L. Maneksha instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the Defendants.

Security Demand From 'Muslim Gujarat' And 'Hind Bhumi'

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The Government of Bombay has demanded securities of Rs. 1,000 each under Sections 3 (3) and 7 (3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from Mr Abdullah Fakhruddin Sayyid, as keeper of the Muslim Gujarat Printing Press, Surat, and publisher of the "Muslim Gujarat" newspaper of Surat for printing and publishing matter of the nature described in clause (h) of section 4(1) of that Act. All copies of the issue dated May 30 1941, of the "Muslim Gujarat" newspaper containing the offending matter have also been declared to be forfeited under Section 19.

The Government has also demanded securities of Rs. 500 each under Section 3(3) and 7(3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from Mr. Alladin Mahomed Somji Nurani, keeper of the Amar Printery Bombay, and Mr. Dada Hussein Sama, publisher of the Gujarati weekly newspaper "Hind-Bhumi" of Bombay for printing and publishing matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Section 4(1) of the Act. All copies of the issue dated June 22, 1941, of the "Hind-Bhumi" newspaper containing the offending matter have also been declared to be forfeited under Section 19.

Aborigines Of Gujarat

On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Anthropological Society was held at the Hall of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society, when Mr. P. G. Shah read a paper on "some peculiarities of the culture of the aboriginal Tribes of Gujrat". Dr. Ghurye, Professor of Anthropology, University of Bombay, presided.

In this paper Mr. Shah described the cultural aspects of the life of aboriginal races of Gujarat. He referred to the various tribes and castes which are loosely known as criminal tribes aboriginal tribes and scheduled castes (depressed classes) and selected the Bhils as the most characteristic group for his study.

He developed a new method of attack and declared that only such portion of the culture of these tribes should be considered indigenous, as was not already prescribed in the ancient books of the Hindus, among whom these tribes had lived for centurles.

Judging by these standards he showed that these tribes were not influenced by the Hindu customs of caste, early marriage and compulsory widowhood.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 63,36,862/2/6.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 1,000 Mr. Fazal I. Rohimtoola, C.I.E., Rs. 460 the staff of Messrs. Kalli Brothers Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 342/9 the staff and workmen of the Bombay Gas Co. Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 160/2 the employees of General Motors India Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 118/13 the Bombay Gas Co. Sports Club (monthly), Rs. 60 the Wodehouse Gymkhana, Ltd., Ladies Hospitality Committee (further donation).

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 50 "Anon."

For Families of the Indian Fighting Forces: Rs. 752 proceeds of the War Fund Athletics held in connection with the War Week through Mr. A.F.S. Talyarkhan, Rs. 73/13 Goan Footballers' War Effort, through the Bombay Goan Athletic Association.

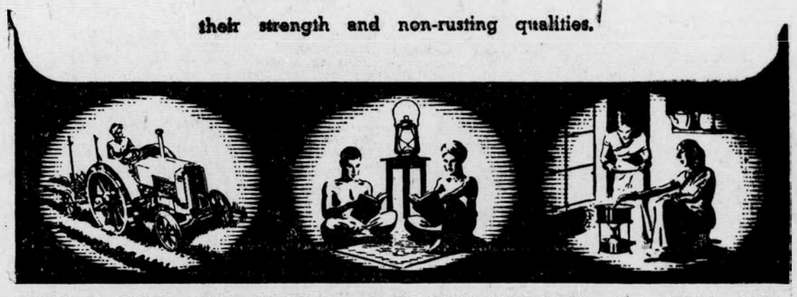
Further contributions collected by the Ladies' Committee, War Gifts Fund, Bombay, as under (making in all Rs. 3,86,742-1-11):—Rs. 4,535/10/9 Amenities for Indian Troops, Rs. 3,928/10/6 for the Royal Air Force, Rs. 550 for the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund, Rs. 500 for the British Red Cross, Rs. 346/2/6 for Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army, Rs. 250 for the Indian Red Cross, Rs. 250 for St. Dunstan's Fund, Rs 72/8 for Families of the Indian Fighting Forces.

Grand Total on Wednesday: Rs. 63,50,496-11-3.

No. 2 TIN MAKING

The Kerosene tin plays many important roles in India. After serving as the principal receptacle for Kerosene, it is used again and again for a multitude of purposes.

Burmah-Shell manufacture their own Kerosene tins. A daily output of 80,000 four gallon tins and 7,500 one gallon tins is average and thousands of tons of Indian made tin-plate are used annually. The tins made by Burmah-Shell are well-known throughout India for their strength and non-rusting qualities.



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Thousands of people have proved that 'ASPRO' will definitely smash up a 'flu attack in one night. So why get the 'flu? Why not try 'ASPRO' as soon as you feel the 'flu coming on. If you could foresee the complications—the lying up—the loss of time—the depression—feverishness and weakness that can be avoided by taking 'ASPRO' at the inception of the 'flu attack you WOULD NOT HESITATE A MOMENT. To prevent 'flu you must act. If you act by taking 'ASPRO' you obtain quick-action results. Two 'ASPRO' Tablets and a hot lemon drink will definitely smash up the 'flu attack in one night. Be forewarned—be prepared by keeping 'ASPRO' handy. Then you can MAKE THE SEASON A "FLULESS" ONE. Furthermore,

ORDINARY COLDS—RHEUMATISM—ACHES AND PAINS YIELD TO IT TOO

READ THESE 'FLU ATTACK STOPPED

Dear Sir,
I am writing with reference to your 'ASPRO' which I am sure has saved me from having the 'flu. I got up one morning and could hardly stand. I had no strength. I suddenly thought of 'ASPRO' and sent my son down to get 'me some. I took one and I can honestly say I felt a different woman in less than ten minutes, thanks to 'ASPRO'. I shall never be without them.
My husband has great faith in it too. I have given them to my children and find they are better than any medicine I have ever taken.
Yours respectfully,
Mrs. POWELL.

INFLUENZA COLD GOES THANKS TO 'ASPRO'
Dear Sirs,
I feel I must let you know of the benefit I have received from your wonderful tablets. I have just got over an influenza cold thanks to 'ASPRO'. I was advised to take them by my wife who is a firm believer in 'ASPRO' for headaches. In future I will not hesitate to recommend them to anyone.
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) E. J. WOODS.

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Gentlemen,
I wish to let you know the good results I have had by taking your 'ASPRO'. For years I was held up by rheumatism and always in great pain, and could not do my work properly or sleep at night for it.
Three years ago I tried your 'ASPRO' and finding I got relief through them I took them regularly and I am pleased to say that now I am free from the grinding pain and can do a good day's work and feel better altogether.
(Sd.) Mrs. B. GIBSON.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1941.

FRESH EFFORTS

For several days past there have been persistent rumours on all sides of a fresh attempt by Government to end the deadlock in India. These rumours are obviously due to the seriously altered international situation, the growing conviction on the part of Government that anything like a settlement on the basis of their old offer of August is impossible and to the desire of several nationalists in India to review the whole situation afresh if there should be a genuine generous gesture from Government. The wide support accorded by the public to the proposals of the Bombay Conference also seems to have influenced Government. It appears that a fresh statement by Government will be made this very week before the promoters of the Bombay Conference hold their next Conference at Poona at the end of the next week. Indeed, simultaneous statements in England and India were expected to be made on Tuesday but are believed to have been postponed probably on account of the British Government's preoccupations with the Anglo-Russian Pact and other urgent war developments.

Wanted National Government

The feeling in Britain in this matter is fairly accurately expressed by the "Manchester Guardian". Referring evidently to Mr. Amery's repeated remark that an agreement between the principal parties in India is a condition precedent to any constitutional advance beyond Government's old offer, that paper pertinently remarks that "it is impossible to wait for them to embrace one another before doing something more than we have yet done." With regard to the crux of the problem, namely, the immediate reconstruction of the Central Executive Council the paper reflects the universal opinion in this country when it says that "there is not likely to be any solution unless the Viceroy's Council is so reconstructed that Indians will have in it what is to be in effect, whatever it is called, a National Government." Finally, the "Guardian" appeals to Government to make every effort to bring the Congress and the Muslim League into the Council as "a reconciliation in India would be as inspiring as many a victory in the field. A reconciliation, as our London correspondent suggests will also have a striking effect on America which is said to be eagerly awaiting the decision in India.

Unacceptable

It is unfortunate, however, that the gulf between what ought to be done even according to this British paper and the moderate elements in India and what seems to be contemplated by Government seems to be still extremely wide, to judge from the reports of impending changes in the Viceroy's Council. Apart from the particular persons expected to join the Council and one or two extra portfolios created for them, all reports appear to agree on the point that the new Council will not be wholly Indian or wholly non-official, two conditions which, even according to the Bombay Conference, are essential to any genuine National Government whatever compromise may be agreed upon regarding the relations of the Council to the Legislature. A truly National Government must be either popularly elected or responsible to the National Legislature. For the sake of compromise the Poona offer of the Congress permitted the Viceroy's selection of his colleagues and waived the right to the formal responsibility to the Legislature but rightly insisted that the Council should enjoy the confidence of the elected members of the Legislature. The Bombay Conference, too, substantially accepted this formula. But Government's expected proposals do not concede any point either of the Congress or of the Bombay Conference. Finally, both these bodies have demanded a satisfactory declaration about India's freedom. But nothing is heard of Government's intention to make any fresh declaration on this vital point. No settlement worth the name is possible without a declaration at least conceding the Bombay demand for a time limit for the conferment of Dominion Status in India. We need hardly add that another condition precedent to any negotiations for a settlement is the release of the Congress Working Committee members and other prominent leaders now in jail. Whether or not the Committee accepts Government's next statement, it must obviously be free to consider the new proposals.

A Wise Decision

The terms of the Syrian Armistice differ slightly from those that were originally offered to General Dentz. For instance, there is no reference in the Agreement to Vichy warships and German and Italian nationals. But they are altogether unimportant since they do not at all affect the Allied objective which was to remove Vichy and Axis influence over Syria. That has been achieved and Syria is as much an Allied country as Palestine. Looked at from the point of view of Anglo-French relations, the terms show remarkable statesmanship on the part of the British and the Free French. Vichy opinion has always been hostile to the British. The invasion of Syria, naturally enough, embittered it greatly. But the Agreement, while it can not remove that bitterness, may help in checking any further deterioration of Anglo-French relations.

But what about Syria and its people? Discussing their future in terms of Mr. Churchill's message to General de Gaulle we said that Independence and Sovereignty ceased to have any meaning for a country when subordinated to historic interests of another country. Since then Mr. Churchill has somewhat amplified his message in the following terms:—

> "The historic interest of France in Syria and the primacy of those interests over the interests of other European nations are preserved without prejudice to the rights and sovereignty of the Syrian races."

Superficially it is possible to interpret this statement as implying that French interests will be subordinated to "the rights and sovereignty of the Syrian races". But we have heard such formulae before and they did not quite imply what they should have. At best the political future of Syria remains obscure and will remain so until an actual agreement, in all its practical details, has been concluded between Free France and Syria.

Another Japanese Alarum

Periodical alarums and excursions about Japan have been a regular feature of the present times. While the white war which the Eastern member of the Axis has been waging for the last two years against the democracies has a certain nuisance value, the Allies and the United States can be said to have taken its measure and prepared for all contingencies. The Nazi invasion of Russia however, has not only covered the diplomatic pitch in the Far East but also upset the balance of power there. How will Japan react to the new circumstances, now that the Soviet is fighting for its very existence in the West? Will she utilise this opportunity to march South? The temptation must be too great but having waited so long, the Japanese Government is not likely to take any hasty step until the Nazi-Soviet hostilities take a definite shape.

Frankly Speaking

Anxious Situation

In connection with the Mercantile shipping losses, authoritative quarters in London, it is reported, suggest that Herr Hitler ought to be disappointed with the results of his maximum efforts this year. This view, we fear, is not justified by the situation. It is true that the shipping losses in June, totalling 329,296 tons, are comparatively low, lower than the May losses by no less than 163,551 tons. But May, like April was a special month because of the fighting in Greece and Crete. The improvement, therefore, in the actual battle of the Atlantic is not altogether gratifying. Indeed, if it is recalled that the U.S.A. patrol system had been fully at work in June, the figures give cause for anxiety and prove not success but the urgent necessity for the United States to do something more for Britain in the Battle of the Atlantic. This we, however, believe, is now being done, as witness the occupation by the U.S.A. of Iceland.

Unseemly Controversy

It is a pity that the appointment of the Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, which is to be finally made by the Corporation to-day, has given rise to an unseemly controversy in which charges of nepotism are freely made and a regular campaign seems to be organised against one of the selected applicants for the post. The question needs to be considered dispassionately with reference only to the merits of the candidates. The first point for consideration is whether the four candidates selected by the Schools Committee are justly selected. On this point the only serious objection urged by some is that Miss Kapila Khandwala does not satisfy one of the conditions of appointment, namely, the possession of at least five years' administrative experience. The published particulars about her on this point show that she duly fulfils the condition, though she is not the best candidate in this respect. Ill-informed critics may make light of her varied administrative and organising experience in America and even in Bombay in connection with her work as Organising Secretary of the Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir. But the authorities concerned possessed the necessary information or made due inquiries, and the Municipal Commissioner, the Mayor and the majority of the Schools Committee all agreed that, whatever doubt any individual might have taken about this or that particular item in her administrative work, she did possess the minimum amount of administrative experience to be eligible for the post under the rules.

No Party Voting

The question then is who is the best of the four candidates selected by the Schools Committee. That question, however, cannot be answered only on the strength of academic qualifications. Much depends on the impression made at personal interviews, which are insisted upon for that very reason. A general principle may be safely laid down that in making such an appointment each Councillor must rely on his or her own individual judgment of the different qualifications of the different candidates. The voting ought not to be on party lines in such a case in which the finally selected candidate fills a post which is above all party questions and may continue to fill it while parties come and go. We are glad, therefore, to learn that the Federated Group has permitted free voting to its members. We wish the Congress Party, too, had done likewise. It may yet do so. If free voting is decided upon by all parties and groups, it follows that Councillors intimately interested in any particular candidate should not canvass votes for him, particularly if the Councillor happens to be an influential member of his group or party. Such persons, like Caesar's wife, must be above suspicion.

FALLACY OF PAKISTAN

By S. M. FOSSIL

Sometime back the Pakistan day was celebrated in Madras. The President of the District Muslim League, who presided over the meeting, said that if Andhradesa could be constituted into a separate province on the basis of language why object to the formation of Pakistan on the basis of religion? It never occurred to him that the demand of the Andhras for a separate province is based on administrative grounds. Andhradesa, when constituted into a separate province remains an administrative unit of India and does not become a sovereign independent State as Pakistan is sought to be made. If the idea of nation is based on religion and if Indian Muslims think that they belong to a separate nation because they profess Islam, the Afghans, the Persians, the Turks and the Arabs are all "Pakistanees". Muslim League politicians are still in the mediaeval age when the Church and the State went together and the person who belonged to the national church enjoyed certain privileges which were denied to his fellow-citizens who did not profess the same faith. But with the separation of the Church and State this classification of citizenship has disappeared and now in the civilized countries of the world full rights are enjoyed by every citizen irrespective of his religion.

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In the Islamic countries this wholesome reform has been effected. Turkey is the first Muslim country to disestablish the Church. It is now a secular State. Every Turk, whatever be his religion, enjoys equal rights of citizenship. The example of Turkey has been followed by Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan and other Muslim countries. Faith and Fatherland do not go together there. That is why they are free and prosperous. The Muslim League ideology of a separate Muslim Nation and Pakistan is positively injurious to Muslim interests, apart from being papably absurd for there should be as many "Stans" in India as there are religions.

How is it that all of a sudden in India which has derived its political inspiration from England where the idea of a unitary nation has held the field for centuries, the Hindus and Muslims have come to regard themselves as members of two different nations? This is due to the mixing up of religion with politics. From the time separate electorates came to be established in India, every community began to regard itself as a separate nation. Communal electorates are responsible for the introduction of religion in politics. They have destroyed the idea of a common nationality. The logical outcome of the demand for Pakistan is separate electorate which subordinates larger loyalty to smaller loyalty. If separate electorates are abolished, smaller loyalties will be subordinated to larger loyalties politics will be secularised and the idea of a common nationality will take root.

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A nation is that which lives in a well-defined geographical area and has certain common political and economic interests. Viewed from this point of view—and this is the only point of view from which the question should be examined, Muslims do not constitute a separate nation.

Numerically they are a minority but they are only a religious minority and not a racial minority and on the score of their religion no differential treatment has been meted out to them in those provinces where they are in a minority. In fact their being a minority is to their advantage for they have been granted certain facilities and privileges which have been denied to the members of the majority community.

Thirdly, the Britisher has been to a great extent responsible for the inculcation of the multi-nation idea in Indians. No doubt British rule in India has brought about the political and territorial unity of India. But Englishmen were never tired of saying that India is not a nation but only a congeries of nations. The Indian National Congress which was started over half a century ago has endeavoured to weld the various communities into a homogenous whole. Every Indian developed a broad vision and felt proud of his Nationality.

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But on account of a combination of circumstances into which it is not necessary to enter here, communalists have undone the good work done by the Congress and have created fissiparous and separatist tendencies. The two nation theory is slowly taking root in the mind of the gullible public and the only organisation in the country that can successfully counter this propaganda is the Congress which should realise the seriousness of the situation and bend its energies to preserve the territorial integrity and national unity of India so that every person whatever may be his or her faith may work for the freedom of the Fatherland.

"SECRETARY OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE"

Academicus writes:—

Permit me to take the strongest exception to some of the ridiculous statements contained in the letter published in your journal of the 16th inst. under the caption 'Secretary Of Schools Committee.'

So far as Miss Kapila Khandwala's candidature for the post of Secretary is concerned the public instead of entertaining any misapprehension regarding the suitability of the incumbent in this young lady ought to feel completely reassured particularly when the important, character and duties of the post are taken into consideration.

The arguments used in order to deprecate the claims of this candidate are not only fallacious but misleading and I am not sure that the gentleman who has taken upon himself to insult the intelligence of the public by advertising the 'academic' qualifications of the various candidates is not doing distinct disservice to the 'cause' and interests of rival candidates.

Whatever may be the formal terms and conditions of recruitment of the post, as even the Public Services Commission has to do, the compensating factors have to be taken into consideration. Everyone who has had any sense of civic decency must deprecate the claims that are backed up only by considerations that fall outside the pale of real selection which must be on merits. And merits are not gauged exclusively in terms of 'academic' qualifications or 'administrative' experience without reference also to the qualities that are demanded in the discharge of duties of the post.

In municipal administration more than in the Governmental services it is essential that the broadest view should be taken of the post. In such a view the personality of the candidate—and personality is not defined by any existing rules of recruitment — counts and the fact that the P.S.C. "interviews" the candidates with a view to form its impression and does not rely on the foreign or indigenous degrees and diplomas as well as 'confidential sheets' filled in by superiors who have to discharge the function of the Grand Inquisitor more often than that of the God Almighty supposed to be equipped for dealing out justice proves that is not a matter purely of these advertized qualifications.

In the Municipal Schools Committee Secretary we require one who is (relatively) young, energetic and, therefore, capable of initiative and imagination. The analysis the recording angel of 'Fairplay' has offered in order to prove that Miss Khandwala is outclassed, instead of spoiling her chances (if she is not already selected) enhances them. And amongst the candidates whose claims he is trying to canvass he refers to the Assistant Director of the Teachers' training Department, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, whose titled to selection is open to every objection.

I would draw your attention to the statements recently made in the University Senate meeting by Prof. K. T. Shah and the comments you yourself published regarding the undesirability of allowing sectarian interests based in foreign capitals controlling our educational institutions. I have read the books and articles published by this member of "Catholic Action", an international political totalitarian organization based at Rome and controlled by the Pope of Rome as the Supreme Head of the Chuch of Rome.

The point is one of principle although the Government itself does not accept it and it is that anyone subject to the 'Doctrine Of Obedience' to Rome is automatically disqualified to hold any post that makes certain demands such as acceptance of modern educational democratic ideas and conceptions that go fundamentally counter to the dogmas of the Church of Rome.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—It has been laid down by rules that the post of the Secretary of the Schools Committee should require two important qualifications, viz., educational degrees and administrative experience of not less than five years. One wonders why the Schools Committee should find it so difficult to make a proper choice. Those who possess these qualifications should have been selected. Those who do not possess them should have been unceremoniously rejected. There should be no other consideration than the merits of the respective candidates, while making the final choice.

But the Bombay Schools Committee in recommending Miss Khandwala's name for the post has acted "ultra vires" in going beyond the rules. It has selected in Miss Khandwala a candidate who does not possess the required administrative experience. The Municipal Commissioner has expressed his doubts about it. Four members of the Sub-committee of the Schools Committee have written minutes of dissent objecting to her selection on that ground. The facts are clearly against her. Except her principalship of the Vanita Vishram for a period of two years and three months only her activities in other institutions mentioned by her can hardly qualify her in this respect. Particularly the last mentioned, viz., B. S. S. Seva Mandir, where she was the organising secretary for two years and eleven months, is obviously a small institution devoted to the cause of social welfare. Its work is more humanitarian than educational. If the organising secretaryship of this institution with not more than 22 boys in it would qualify a person to occupy the post of the Secretary of the Schools Committee with 100,000 pupils under his control, then, logically the administrative experience possessed by a Mucadum in a particular locality would qualify him to be the health officer of the Bombay Municipality. It is so patently absurd to count the services of Miss Khandwala in the above institution so as to make her eligible for the post.

I, therefore, suspect some happenings behind the curtain, some influences working on the members of the Congress party. Why else, this breach of rules, or this favouritism, or this disregard for the progress of education in the city of Bombay? If influences begin to work in matters educational and if such an important post as the Secretary of the Schools Committee is not filled on merit, it will certainly affect the administration of primary education in this city.

Consider, on the other hand, the case of Mr. M. K. Desai. Among all the four candidates selected by the sub-committee he stands first on merit. He has the necessary degrees. He has teaching experience of not less than 12 years, in one of the biggest institutions in Khandesh. He has administrative experience of a high calibre being an organiser, teacher's training institute, Jalgaon and Vice-chairman of the Municipal School Board, Jalgaon. These are not social welfare centres wherein to distribute a cup of milk and give to a handful boys lessons in cleanliness, etc. These are real institutions meant for advanced teachers and bodies which deal with secondary and primary education of a whole city. It was no surprise that 11 members of the sub-committee itself should vote for him as against 7 who voted for Miss Khandwala. Why has the Schools Committee found it necessary to go against the verdict of its own sub-committee? Is it through a false sense of chivalry or is it due to the dictates of some High Command who seem to be vitally interested in the selection of Miss Khandwala? What else is the cause of the Congress party preferring a doubtful candidate to a deserving one?

Will our city fathers pay a little more attention to this question and on the day when the Corporation considers it, will they prevent a wrong being done not to Mr. Desai or any other candidate, but to the general public who is interested in the selection of a proper man for such a valued and responsible post.—Yours, etc.

—AN HUMBLE CRITIC—

Axis Ship Destroyed

LONDON, July 16.

Widespread activity of the R.A.F. is reported in to-day's Middle East communique which says: "Early this morning Bomber Command aircraft successfully attacked a convoy of enemy shipping off the Tripolitanian coast. Two heavy bombs struck a 8,000 ton vessel amidships and completely destroyed it and another ship was damaged in the bows by a direct hit.

Enemy aircraft, which attempted to drop bombs on British merchant vessels off the Libyan coast yesterday were engaged by R.A.F. Fighters and six Junkers, 87 and one Messerchmitt 109 were shot down.—Reuter.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

NEW YORK, July 16.

The German Reich was yesterday named as co-conspirator in an indictment against 33 persons arrested in June in the biggest single round-up of spy suspects in the United States since the passage of the Espionage Act of 1917. The indictment says: "The defendants conspired with each other and the Government of the German Reich and others." The defendants have been ordered to stand their trial in September.—Reuter.

Our London correspondent understands Mr. Amery has indefinitely postponed his proposed declaration regarding the administration of India.

He has thereby postponed hearing Indian comments, too.

* * * *

According to the "Manchester Guardian," "the time has come for the British Government again to take up the question of an Indian settlement."

According to the British Government—upon information received from all strategic directions—the time has actually deferred its coming.

* * * *

Says Sir Shanmukham Chetty: "The world to-day looks to the British Prime Minister and the American President for saving and preserving all those great institutions of liberty which have been built up laboriously all through the centuries."

Where, Sir Knight of the British Empire?

* * * *

Mr. Churchill assures the world that "we seek no British advantage in Syria."

India offers her hearty, though a bit envious, congratulations to Syria.

* * * *

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent announces that Britain and America "are together carefully watching for signs which suggest that Japan is contemplating a new military move."

It is a great achievement that they have so far succeeded in finding none.

*

Senator Caster Glass demands that the Neutrality Act should immediately be repealed.

But where is a Neutrality Act to repeal?

* * * *

Russia and Britain have been formally proclaimed as Allies, says a London report.

And yet the great British people (Moscow) and the great Russian people (London) denounce Herr Hitler as the arch-enemy of humanity.

* * * *

At a Press Conference, M. Zorovsky, the Russian spokesman declared that "the vastness of the front and the people's discipline had prevented refugee congestion on roads and railways which hampered troop movements in France so dangerously."

By the way we thought that what had hampered troop movements in France so dangerously was—but no, it is unfair to recall M. Molotov's speeches of a year ago.

* * * *

"The situation in the Nile Valley has, for the time being, at any rate, been considerably improved."

—Mr. Churchill.

What is at the back of his mind?

Nazi Bombers On Br. Coasts

LONDON, July 16.

A few enemy aircraft operated off our coasts to-day but none flew overland, states an Air Ministery and Ministry of Home Security Communique. Upto 18/00 (G.M.T.) there are no reports of any bombs dropped.

An enemy bomber was shot down this morning off the south coast by our fighters.—Reuter.

Malaya Determined To Resist

SINGAPORE, July 16.

Determination is declared to be Malaya's reaction to the reports of Japanese plans to seize Indo-China—determination to checkmate any move to disturb the "status quo" in this part of the world. In view of the greatly reinforced position, it is felt that a threat to aerial and naval bases from any direction can be adequately answered.—Reuter.

SYDNEY, July 17.

The Australian Government have requisitioned 63 ships in inter-state trade, the Minister of Commerce, Sir Earle Page, announced on Wednesday. The ships will be operated by the Shipping Control Board.—Reuter.

ON RUSSIAN FRONTS

Heavy Losses On Both Sides In Fighting On Vitebsk Direction

Mechanised Troops Destroyed Section By Section After Fierce Battles

Enemy Attempts To Join His Trapped Tank Forces Utterly Frustrated

MOSCOW, July 16.

Following is Soviet communique issued early on Wednesday morning by the Soviet Information Bureau:—

Throughout July 15, heavy fighting continued in the directions of Pskov-Porhov, Vitebsk and Novograd-Volynsk. In the Pskov-Porhov direction, during the morning battles, our troops surrounded an enemy motorised and mechanised group and destroyed it section by section, capturing a large number of tanks, trucks and all kinds of arms. The remains of enemy troops are being hurled back to the west.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PROGRESS

IN THE VITEBSK DIRECTION, THERE WAS FIERCE FIGHTING ALL DAY LONG AGAINST MOTORISED AND MECHANISED ENEMY UNITS WHICH MADE A VAIN ENDEAVOUR TO PENETRATE EASTWARDS. THE FIGHTING CONTINUES WITH HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

IN THE NOVOGRAD-VOLYNSK DIRECTION, OUR TROOPS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING STUBBORNLY COUNTERACTING ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO PENETRATE EASTWARDS AND JOIN HIS TANKS WHICH ARE IN A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

57 NAZI PLANES DESTROYED

Our aircraft on July 15 have been operating against enemy motorised and mechanised units, have destroyed enemy aircraft on their aerodromes and bombed the oil district of Ploesti, warehouses, in Sulina and transports in the district of Tulcea. Fifty two enemy planes were destroyed on July 14 in air battles and on aerodromes. Our losses are 24 planes.

A Soviet destroyer in the Gulf of Riga was attacked by enemy planes. Opening anti-aircraft fire, the destroyer brought down two enemy planes and came out of the encounter unscathed. Soviet trawlers in the Gulf of Finland saw an enemy submarine when crossing a minefield destroyed.

In an encounter with four enemy fighters two Soviet seaplanes brought down two of the enemy aircraft. One Soviet plane was brought down."

"The Nazi radio, attempting to reassure German public opinion, claims that there is not really more than one front," declared M. Lozovsky, Vice--Director of the Soviet Information Bureau, on Tuesday night.

"There is gradual realisation by the Germans of their mistake in attacking Russia and so creating a two-front war," he declared

False Enemy Propaganda

"This step had been taken against the advice of the best German war experts in the past and contrary to Hitler's own continual boasts that it had been avoided."

"No doubt as to the true state of affairs was left, however" he declared, "when as the Anglo-Soviet pact was being signed in the Kremlin, the German radio announced that Soviet-British talks taking place at Gorki, 200 miles to the east, had little prospect of success."

At the same time the radio stated," continued M. Lozovsky, "that Moscow was in a state of panic and chaos, the implication being that the British and Soviet negotiators had fled the capital long before"

Govt. Not Leaving Moscow

The Soviet Government are not preparing to leave Moscow, stated M. Lozovsky, Head of the Soviet Information Board writes Reuter's Special Correspondent at Moscow

He was replying to a question by a Japanese journalist about the visit to him of a diplomatic doyen, the Iranian Ambassador.

M. Lozovsky added that it was unnecessary for diplomats to evacuate. When I raised the refugee question, M. Lozovsky paid a tribute to the devotion to duty of Russian railwaymen dealing with the arduous task of evacuating to Volga and Ural, refugees from occupied territories avoiding Moscow.

M. Lozovsky said that the vastness of the front and the people's discipline had prevented refugee congestion on roads and railways which hampered troop movements in France so dangerously. A considerable part of the population of the occupied places stay there, continuing the resistance against the Nazis.

Reports are flowing into Moscow illustrating the enthusiasm and devotion of miners and munition and other workers with female help making up for the departure of mobilised men, not only maintaining but also increasing the output.

M. Lozovsky said that the situation was similar in the rural districts where, despite many departures, a bumper harvest, the best in 24 years, was gathered in faster than previous years.

RUMOUR HAS IT THAT GOERING HAS BEEN TAKEN TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP.
"TO THINK THAT I WAS THE MAN WHO ESTABLISHED THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR HITLER..."
SAD 41

2,000 Tons Of Bombs On Ruhr

R. A. F. Gives It Hot To Munster And Duisberg: Attack On Nazi Ship

Good results were observed in spite of bad weather in R. A.F. raids on industrial objectives in Duisberg and elsewhere in the Ruhr on Tuesday night, states an Air Ministry Communique.

Three bombers are missing.

Fighters on offensive patrols attacked an aerodrome in Northern France during the night.

An Air Ministry Communique says: It is now known that an enemy fighter was destroyed by one of the British bombers over Germany last night.

Attack On Nazi Ship

A single Beaufort aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked an enemy supply ship of 3,500 tons off the north-west coast of France this morning. A salvo of bombs was dropped and hits were seen on the stern of the ship.

2,000 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED

Over 2,000 tons of bombs were dropped in the Ruhr area between June 16 and July 10. Further examples showing the weight of the British night attacks are the dropping of a thousand tons of bombs over Cologne and over 500 tons on Bremen during the same period.

MUNSTER GETS IT HOT

Photographs proving that Munster, a German town bombed on successive nights, contained military objectives have been brought back R.A.F. reconnaissance aeroplanes.

German propaganda described Munster as "a cathedral town with no industry except breweries."

Photographs showing the effect of the first night's R.A.F. raid were shown to the Press today. They prove that the bombing was entirely concentrated on the aerodrome and all aerodrome buildings had been burnt out and the adjoining barracks very badly knocked about.

The Dortmund-Ems Canal, surrounding part of the aerodrome, and a big railway junction also suffered.

"The photographs show clearly to the expert that there is particularly no damage on the residential district," said an official of the Ministry of Economic Warfare. "On military targets the bombing was pretty accurate and effective."

King Decorates Airman Roland Tuck

Squadron Leader Roland Tuck, the first R.A.F. airman to receive two Bars to the Distinguished Flying Cross, was decorated by the King with his second Bar at an investiture at Buckingham Palace this week.

Squadron Leader Tuck said when His Majesty asked him how many German planes he had brought down, he replied that official number was twenty-seven. Acting Wing Commander D. R. S. Bader, the R.A.F.'s leg-less pilot, who has destroyed at least fifteen enemy aircraft, has been awarded a Bar to his Distinguished Service Order.

WESTERN GERMANY BOMBED

LONDON, July 16.

R. A. F. bombers last night attacked objectives in Western Germany.

A very small number of enemy aircraft operated over the coastal areas last night, says an air ministry "communique."

Before midnight single aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the south-east coast which caused some damage and a small number of casualties.—Reuter.

BOMBS DROPPED ON FAMAGUSTA

NOCOSIA, (Cyprus), July 16.

Bombs were dropped on Famagusta on Tuesday, yet not a single person was wounded though there were many narrow escapes —Reuter.

36-HOUR CURFEW IN DACCA

DACCA, July 16.

Following the discovery of the desecration of a place of worship in Collootolla, the curfew has been enforced for 36 hours beginning from 7 p. m. last night in that area. This decision of the Government was announced yesterday evening by Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, at a meeting of the Central Peace Committee.—A. P.

RUSSIAN MILITARY MEN MEET INDIAN PRESSMEN

LONDON, July 15.

An interesting contact—the first of its kind—between Indian and Dominions Press and representatives of the Russian armed forces was made in London this afternoon at a meeting between Rear-Admiral Kharlomoff and Colonel Pugatcheff, members of the Soviet Military Mission and the London correspondents of Indian and Empire Press.

Quiet confidence in Russia's ability to resist and ultimately to overthrow the German invaders was the keynote of the answers given by these two young officers —both 36. They were introduced by M. Maisky, who also acted as interpreter and through him conveyed their appreciation of India's and the Empire's sympathy and support in the fight against the common enemy.

When asked what chances there were of German forces reaching Moscow they expressed considerable doubt and in order to emphasise their confidence M. Maisky added "It is a long way to Tipperary."—Reuter.

National Music To Replace National Anthems

LONDON, July 16.

The Sunday evening broadcast by the B. B. C. of the National Anthems of Britain and the Allied countries, is to be discontinued, announced Mr. Duff Cooper, Minister for Information, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Duff Cooper said: "I have suggested to the B. B. C. that in future the period previously taken up by National Anthems should be devoted to the national music of one of the nations, whose people are now fighting with us. A different nation would be selected each week and perhaps in some cases it may prove possible to combine two or three."

When Mr. Shinwell (Labour) asked if the Minister had suddenly become embarrassed by the suggestion that another National Anthem (the Internationale) should be played on Sunday evening, Mr. Duff Cooper replied that no sudden decision had been taken in the matter.

Answering Mr. Sorenson (Labour), Mr. Duff Cooper said the period would certainly include the national song for Russia.—Reuter.

ENEMY PLANES RAID MALTA

Some Damage Caused To Civilian Property

MALTA, July 16.

"Three air raid alarms were sounded last night when a number of enemy aircraft raided Malta", says an Official Communique issued here on Tuesday.

"The enemy dropped bombs which caused some damage to civilian property, but there were no casualties. There were no service casualties, nor was there any service damage." The communique adds that night fighters went up.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN SUNER'S VIEWS

Eden On Issue Of Falangists Fighting Against Soviet

LONDON, July 16.

Senor Suner's pronouncement on July 2 that the Falangists were taking up arms together with their German comrades to reanimate the profound friendship between both countries was a subject raised by a questioner in the Commons to-day. He asked what action Britain was taking in the matter.

Mr. Eden replied, "I have seen a summary of the interview given by the Spanish Foreign Minister to a German newspaper on July 2 recording his view regarding the outbreak of war between Germany and the Soviet Union. This interview does not represent any developments or change from Senor Suner's known view. I have no further statement to make on the subject at present.

Mr. Shinwell (Labour) asked: Is it not foolish with these official announcements by Senor Suner to continue to send British goods to Spain?

Mr. Eden repeated that he had no further statement to make at present.

FATE OF PETITIONS FOR APPEAL

Viscount Simon Says Judicial Committee Is Not Revising Court

LONDON, July 16.

No fewer than thirteen petitions for special leave to appeal in the "forma pauperis", in Indian murder cases from Lahore, India, came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day and all were dismissed.

Viscount Simon (the Lord Chancellor) took the opportunity to express the Committee's regret that with one possible exception "there is no ground whatever on which a certificate could or should have been given". Lord Simon pointed out that the Judicial Committee was not a revising court of criminal appeal and it was not prepared to or required to re-try a criminal case and did not concern itself with the weight of the evidence. Speaking broadly said Lord Simon, the Judicial Committee would interfere only where there had been an infringement of the essential principles of justice. —Reuter.

SECUNDERABAD RACES

Results Of Events Run On Wednesday

SECUNDERABAD, July 16.

First race 3 p.m.

THE SHOUKAT JUNG CUP (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Khan Saheb M. Mohamed's SILVER JUBILEE 7/13 (car 8/2) Rylands 1
Imamdin's TAJ LEBANON 9/0, Burn 2
A. B. Krishna Rao's AL RABI 7/4 (car. 7/7), Whiteside 3
K. P. Raman's KHALIL 7/3 (car 7/11) Fazal Rahman 4

Tote paid Rs. 47 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 35/8 for places.

The ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB CUP—Distance 7 furlongs.

R. K. F. Singh's AMULET 9/1, Burn 1
Maharaja of Idar and Shri Paswanji Saheba's DRY SHERRY 8/3, Brace 2
K. R. Ramkrishna Ayyar's BALTOI 7/5, Shanker 3

Tote paid Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 9 and Rs. 7 for places.

The ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB PLATE—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Miss F.J. Mashal's MARINA 8/9, Whiteside 1
J. McQuade's "C. P." 7/6, Shanker 2
Mrs. L. Brooke's MAD HATTER 9/4, J. O'Neale 3

Tote paid Rs. 26/8 for win; Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 9/8 for places.

The SHOUKAT JUNG CUP (Div. I)—Distance about 6 furlongs

C. J. Vurdhman's KUTAIBA 8/12, Brace ..1
Inamdin and Mohd. Lahori's BLACK HAZARD 8/11, Fazal Rahman 2
Abid H. Doctor's SILVER MINE 8/8, Clarke 3
A. J. Kolah's MUWAFAK 8/6, J. O'Neale 4

Tote paid Rs. 13 for win; Rs. 9, Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 16 for places.

The SHAD MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Moosa M. Hoosein's GREEN PIGEON 7/0, Shanker 1
K. B. Pole's NASSAR 8/1, J. O'Neale 2
Sorab Khan's ARAB KING 3
Jasdenwala's ATTAF BEG 9/5, Baba Khan 4

Tote paid Rs. 36/8 for win; Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 20 for places.

The LEWES PLATE+Distance about one mile.

A. H. Jasdanwalla's ANAR BALA 9/0, Burn 1
M. Ibrahim's SCHOOL QUAD 8/11, Whiteside 2
A. I. Beg Mohammed's GAYNORA 8/13, Bowley 3
J. F. D'Souza's FLAMBEAU 9/4, Baba Khan 4

Tote paid Rs. 15 for win; Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 10 for places.

The SUEZ PLATE—Distance about one mile.

Mrs. J. H. Marshal's JALMUD AL IRAQ 8/4, McQuade 1
S. P. Wickrama Sinha's SAIF AL IRAQ 7/4, Shanker 2
Mardan Ali's HATIM AL IRAK 7/11 Raaal Rahman and Mrs. Justice's ABD AL MOSUL 9/1, Whiteside deadheated for third place.

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 8/8, Rs. 6/8 on Hatim al Iraq and Rs. 3/8 on Abd al Mosul.

Dr. B. C. Roy will leave for Simla on July 18 to attend the Medical Conference convened by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.—United Press.

ASIAN ASSURANCE'S PROGRESS MAINTAINED

Chairman's Speech at the Annual General Meeting

Presiding over the 30th Ordinary General Meeting of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Mr. G. N. Rajpal, the Chairman said:

"India has not yet become a theatre of war and we hope she may never become one; yet she is greatly feeling the effects of the devastating fury of the war of to-day, in an atmosphere surcharged with cries of war and more I may say India also unfortunately polluted with great communal tension, the normal business activities specially Life Insurance is bound to suffer. In such circumstances no trade suffers so much as that portion which is run on credit. Credit is something every delicate which can thrive only on confidence, but in such days as these, people are bound to get nervous when panic is rife. Insurance is a business which mostly depends on credit and confidence. It is no wonder then that it has received a setback which is common to almost all Life Insurance Companies.

Inspite of these circumstances your company has well maintained its position amongst other sister companies. There is of course a fall in the business secured as compared to the figures of previous year, but this fall is not much if the circumstances just described by me are taken into consideration. The Board of your company has strained every nerve to meet the new situation which has arisen and to maintain the high position of the company.

Before I place the report for adoption I would refer to a matter; you will be interested to know that a number of changes have taken place in the Board of Directors. The members of the old Board as you are aware were Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Chairman, Dr. Mathradas Pahwa, Dr. A. G. Merchant, A. E. Maskati and Dr. T. M. Kajiji the Managing Director. On 21st May 1940 a circular resolution was passed co-opting Mr. J. N. Heredia as a Director on the Board. Mr. Heredia as you are aware is the eldest son of the late Dr. M. A. de Heredia one of the founders of this company and for many years holding the responsible position of the Managing Director, who rendered very useful service to the company. I cannot help saying that it was due to his life long efforts that the company reached the stage of being considered as one of the leading Life Offices as it finds itself today. Under the circumstances the Directors felt that his presence on the Board would be very appropriate and proper.

I myself was elected as a Director of the policyholders on 11th October, 1940. My election was unanimous and I take this opportunity of thanking the policyholders who have placed their trust in me and I need hardly state that I shall try my best to justify their confidence by trying to do my best for the company and the policyholders.

Some time thereafter the attitude of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta as the Chairman, had been causing serious disagreement between the Directors. Ultimately Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta was removed from the Chairmanship of the Company by a resolution dated 10th December, 1940, circulated amongst all directors present in Bombay and I had the honour thereafter to be elected as the Chairman of the Company at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 11th December, 1940. At the same meeting in view of a number of legal problems that were arising before the Board Mr. S. F. B. Tyabji, a member of the firm of Solicitors of the Company was co-opted on the Board. At the same meeting held on the 11th December, 1940, a point of order was raised as to whether Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta also ceased to be a Director as he had taken a loan from the company in contravention of Article No. 93 (g) of the Company's Articles of Association. The ruling on this was reserved by the Chairman until legal opinion was obtained. At the next meeting of the Board held on the 19th December, 1940, legal opinion having been obtained the Chairman ruled that Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta ceased to be a Director of the Company, having taken a loan from the Company.

Before I proceed with the adoption of Directors' report I should like to add a few words of explanation. You will have noticed that there have been appreciations in the value of securities belonging to the company to the extent of Rs. 3,01,865|14|4. This appreciation is of course a net appreciation as certain securities have depreciated and some have remained stationary. If you will turn to the classified list of investments I may state that Government and Municipal securities have generally appreciated. The ordinary shares of railways in India have also generally appreciated but there are depreciations in two scrips causing depreciation of Rs. 1,941|8|-. The next list of classified investments which is in your hands in for "other debentures of concerns in India." Out of this 4% Indian Iron and Steel 1st mortgage debentures appreciated by Rs. 12,300|-, the other two debenture issues namely 7% General Financiers Ltd. and 7% Saswad Mali Sugar Factory Ltd. are not quoted in the market. These debentures are mentioned in the certificate under Regulation 7 of the First Schedule Part I of the Insurance Act 1938. You will see these two scrips of debentures are shown at their face value and there is of course no appreciation or depreciation in them.

In the next heading namely "Preference shares of concerns in India" there is a total appreciation of Rs. 69,135|12|8 and depreciation of Rs. 5,617|- thus leaving a net appreciation of Rs. 63,518|12|8. Similarly under the heading "Other ordinary shares of concerns in India" there is appreciation of Rs. 3,031|-.

Won't Be Found Wanting

SINGAPORE, July 16.

"We are fully prepared come what may. We are confident that whatever the British forces in the Far East may be called upon to perform it won't find us waiting."

These words of calm determination and confidence were uttered by Air Marshal Brooke Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the Far East, to me to-day concerning rumours of impending resumption of Japan's southward expansion, writes Reuter's Chief Correspondent in the Far East.

Put Japan On War Footing

TOKIO, July 16.

A call for a "stronger political leadership" to put Japan on a total war footing is made in a leading article in the newspaper "Hochi Shimbun", which says that the cabinet must be strengthened as early as possible if it wishes to achieve this aim. The task of the present administration is not only to reorganise Japan but to permit her to play a leading role in creating a new order in East Asia as in the whole world, states the "Hochi Shimbun."—Reuter.

TOKYO WATCHES U. S. NAVAL MOVEMENTS

TOKYO, July 16.

An influential Tokyo newspaper the "Yomiuri Shimbun" declared on Wednesday that the Imperial Japanese Navy was "vigilantly watching" the movements of the American fleet in the Pacific.

The disposition of American warships among its bases in the Aleutians and Hawaii seem as designed to "encircle" the Japanese Mandates Islands to which action the Imperial Navy cannot remain indifferent.

Asserting that the main booty of the United States fleet was now concentrated in the Pacific, the newspaper adds, "The United States sees a hypothetical enemy in the Pacific as clearly announced by Colonel Knox".

CAPT. LYTTLETON'S POSITION

CAIRO, July 16.

The Egyptian Prime Minister, Mr. Sirry Pasha, was questioned in the Senate to-day on the position of Capt. Oliver Lyttleton. He said that the Egyptian Government was satisfied with the selection of Cairo as the convenient seat to carry out his task. There was no infringement of Egypt's sovereignty.—Reuter

WHITEHALL STEPS IN AGAIN

(Continued from page 1)

go on the principle of non-party men in the selection of new members for his Cabinet in order to give no room for complaint by Mr. Jinnah or Hindu Mahasabha that active anti-Pakistanists or Pakistanists have been included.

It is rumoured to-day that if Dr. E. Raghavendra Rau is finally chosen, Mr. Aney may be left out and if Sir Firoze Khan Noon or other Punjab Muslim steps in Sir Akbar Hydari may have also to be left out.

Fresh Attempt At Reconciling India?

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 16.

Following the "Manchester Guardian's" earnest article exhorting the British Premier and his Government to find out ways and means to settle the Indian question as the new international situation had made Indian defences insecure, political circles in London began speculating regarding the constitutional changes to meet the situation

It is learnt on good authority that the British Government will make a fresh attempt at reconciliation of India. An important statement on the policy is about to be made which will make new proposal designed to settle the differences among the various sections of Indian political opinion.

It is exclusively learned that a more broadly-based Executive at the Centre will be offered, although it is not likely to meet the Congress demand for National Government. This Central Government will have wider powers than have so far been proposed and will have many features of National Government.

It is further understood that these new proposals are far-reaching, and there is confidence in London that they will be followed by immediate improvement in the situation which will ultimately result in India's partaking in war efforts wholeheartedly It is safe to speculate that the statement will be followed by amnesty of political prisoners.

How Can We Give Moral Support Till We Are Free?

Acharya Kripalani On India's Attitude Towards War In Europe

ALMORA, July 15.

Addressing a crowded meeting last evening, Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, A.I.C.C. explained at length the present Satyagraha movement and said that Mahatma Gandhi had not launched this campaign to embarrass the British Government.

Referring to the war in Europe Mr. Kripalani said "The war in Europe will result in nothing but destruction and devastation. The war will not come to an end unless India achieves complete independence. If Government think of coming to an amicable settlement with the Congress by sending our beloved and much respected leaders to jail then surely they are mistaken. The British Government condemns Nazism and so do we but how can we help them in their struggle so long as we are ourselves in bondage? Britain declared war against Germany without our consent and yet she says that India is solidly with her in the present war. We cannot admit it. They can take money and material from India but they cannot get our moral support in this war."

"Everlasting peace and tranquillity", he added, "can be established in the world only by following the path laid down by Christ, Mahatma Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi."

He appealed to his audience to help the present Satyagraha movement for freedom and strengthen Mahatma Gandhi's hands by giving every possible help.

Acharya Kripalani has left Almora for Chanoda where he intends to stay for three days.—A.P.

SUMMER SCHOOL IN BIHAR

Organised By Azad Muslims

PATNA, July 16.

The Bihar Provincial Azad Muslim Conference has organised a summer school of politics which will be held at Gaya from August 10 and will continue for about a month.

The arrangements are being supervised by Prof. Abdul Bari, M.L.A.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Prof. Humayun Kabir, Dr. Zakir Hussain and others are expected to address the participants on different socio-politic subject.—A. P.

DR. MOOKERJEE TO MEET MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, M.L.A., is leaving for Nagpur shortly to meet Dr. Ramchandra Rao, President of the All-India Council of Indian Christians, and Mr. Rallia Ram, the General Secretary From there, all of them will proceed to see Gandhiji at Wardha, where, it is understood, important discussions will be held on the present political situation in India and the attitude of Indian Christians to the same.

Dr. Mookerjee then proceeds to Bombay and will also join the Non-Party Political Leaders Conference to be held at Poona. After visiting Miraj, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Hubli and Ahmedabad, he will return to Calcutta by the middle of next month.—United Press.

N. R. Sarkar For Wardha

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, ex-Finance Minister, Government of Bengal, left to-day for Wardha to meet Mahatma Gandhi. From there, he will proceed to Bombay to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.—United Press.

DETENUS ON HUNER-STRIKE

LUCKNOW, July 16.

According to a report received from Agra, it is learnt that a batch of 25 detenus lodged in the Agra Central Jail has gone on hunger-strike since yesterday as a protest against the refusal of the U. P. Government to redress some of their grievances.—United Press.

YOUTH CONFERENCE AT AHMEDNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 15.

The Ahmednagar District Youth Conference was held on the 12th and 13th instant at Ahmednagar, under the presidentship of Mr. Awadheshprasad Sinha. President of the All-India Kisan Sabha. Nearly 100 delegates from all over the District attended the Conference which was declared open by Mr. D. K. Gosavi, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress on Saturday evening.

MUNSHI'S RESIGNATION

Mr. Awadeshprasad Sinha in his presidential address dealt at length with the present political situation. He referred in particular to Mr. Munshi's resignation from the Congress, and expressed his firm opinion that for the Congress to get obsessed with communal riots would result in losing sight of the main objective, viz., Independence.

MENACE OF NAZISM

On Sunday morning, Mr. N. G. Gore hoisted the tricolour. In his speech he referred to the menace of Nazism which hung like a spectre over the whole world. India, a down-trodden nation herself, could not send aid to countries like Soviet Russia.

The open session of the Conference began at 4 in the afternoon. The most important resolutions of the day were in connection with the Russo-German conflict, the Satyagraha movement, the programme of work among the peasantry, etc.

Prominent amongst those present were Messrs. L. M. Patil, S. M. Joshi, Haribhau Joshi and S. K. Firodia M.L.A.

Bombay Port Trust's Sound Finance

SURPLUS OF 36.93 LAKHS SHOWN

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 15th July 1941, a Government Notification appointing Brigadier C.E.R.G. Alban, D.S.O., Officiating Commander, Bombay District, to be a member of the Board, Vice Major-General the Hon. T.P.P. Butler, D.S.O., resigned, was recorded.

The Chairman informed the Board that the Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1941 had been closed and showed a surplus of Rs. 36.93 lakhs.

The Board sanctioned, subject to the sanction of Government, a supplementary estimate amounting to Rs. 2,51,100 representing unspent Capital grants of 1940/41 to be carried forward to 1941/42. The following expenditure estimates were also sanctioned:—(1) Rs. 3,13,600 for renewal of rails and sleepers on the B.P.T. Railway during 1941/42; (2) Rs. 4,500 for reconstructing the Store Shed at Hughes Dry Dock.

It was decided to retain the extra posts of one Dock Master and one Berthing Master, sanctioned in 1938 consequent upon the introduction of night docking and undocking of vessels in Alexandra Dock, so long as the system of night docking remains in force.

Sanction was accorded to the creation of a temporary post of whole-time A.R.P. Officer for a period of six months with a view to completing the A.R.P. Scheme for the Port, which was sanctioned last year; and Mr. S. H. Mehta, Senior Assistant Engineer, who has received A.R.P. training, was appointed to the post.

No Change In Congress Policy

Germany's Invasion Of Russia Does Not Affect Congress Standpoint

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

Reports appeared in the Press that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru may be released in view of the German invasion of Russia. It has even been said that Pandit Nehru might lead an Indian Volunteers Corps to help Russia. All these speculations seem to have been based on Pandit Nehru's socialist tendencies. But there does not seem to be any reasonable ground for believing that Pandit Nehru or Congress are in favour of changing the present Congress policy for the sake of Russia.

It is said one very prominent member of Congress, who is supposed to be in charge of Congress affairs in these Provinces has expressed the view that Congressmen and others who suggest that Congress policy should be changed because Germany has invaded Russia have "lost their bearings."

According to his view, India would be serving the cause of democracy and freedom in the world much better by insisting on India's independence and abolition of imperialism rather than changing its policy for the sake of Russia. It is learnt that while Pandit Jawahalal Nehru has every sympathy with Russia in her present plight caused by Germany's wanton and treacherous attack on Russia, he shares more or less this view. Recent advices from Wardha also indicate that there are no outward signs of Gandhiji deciding to change Congress policy as a result of German attack on Russia.

CAWNPORE STRIKE SITUATION

CAWNPORE, July 16.

The strike situation in the Cawnpore textile mills further deteriorated this morning. So far 8 mills were closed involving 18,000 workers. The police are patrolling the mill areas. A number of contingent of police forces have already arrived from Allahabad and Lucknow.

Four labour leaders were arrested under Section 129 of Defence of India Rules.

So far 50 workers were arrested for defying orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C.—United Press.

MILL AND RAILWAY WORKERS ON STRIKE

Precautionary Steps At Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

The workers of Asarva Mills have gone on strike from yesterday. It is alleged that wage dispute has arisen between workers and Mill authorities. Police pickets are posted on mill gates as precautionary measure. Negotiations are proceeding between the Mill authorities and the Majur Mahajan.

Nearly 250 coolies at Ahmedabad Railway Station have resorted to strike as a protest against the newly established contract system by the Railway Authorities. A deputation of coolies met today the District Magistrate to state their grievances. They have also wired to the Bombay Railway Authorities, requesting them to intervene.

Ban Order On Labour Leaders

TIRUPPUR July 15.

An order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. has been served on Labour leaders prohibiting the taking out of any procession or other demonstration by the mill strikers within the municipal limits. The order will be in force for a period of one month.

It will be remembered that about 8,000 workers in three textile mills of Tiruppur have been on strike since Saturday last.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD,—About 250 licensed coolies on the Ahmedabad Railway Station went on strike refusing to wear authorized badges showing portage charges. The railway authorities have employed new coolies.

ARRESTS IN CAWNPORE

Congress And Labour Leaders Roped In

CAWNPORE, July 16.

Mr. Ram Dularey Trivedi and four other Congress and Labour leaders have been arrested under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

MAULANA A. K. AZAD SUFFERING FROM SCIATICA

Mrs. Pandit Interviews Jawahar In Jail

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

It is understood Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, is suffering from sciatica in jail Smti. Vijailaxmi Pandit was to interview him yesterday in jail but the interview had to be postponed owing to the Congress President's illness.

Mrs. Pandit returned here after interviewing Jawaharlal Nehru in Dehra Dun jail.

It is understood Mr. R. S. Pandit is not keeping good health in Dehra Dun jail. He had two heart attacks recently.

1 YEAR R. I. FOR JUBBULPORE LABOUR CHIEF

JUBBULPORE, July 15.

Charged with delivering a prejudicial speech Mr. Badrinath Gupta, President of the Jubbulpore Labour Union who was arrested in May last was sentenced to one year's R.I. by Mr. G. P. Bhatt, First Class Magistrate, to-day under the Defence of India Rules.—A.P.

RESTRICTIONS ON JAWAHARLAL REMOVED

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

According to the information received here certain restrictions which had been imposed on Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in the jail have recently been removed and Mr. Nehru is now having practically all those facilities which are ordinarily allowed to A class prisoners. These restrictions, it may be recalled, related to Pt. Nehru's correspondence and interviews.

Arrested And Released

DEHRA DUN, July 16.

Mr. Rajendra Dutt Nigam who was arrested under the Defence of India Rules on June 5, was released to-day under the orders of the U. P. Government.—A. P.

Arrested At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

Mr. Sangram Singh, a mofussil Congress worker has been arrested under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Re-arrested After Release

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Mr. Narendra Nath Chakravarty, M.L.A., (Congress), who was released to-day from the Alipore Central Jail, having served his full term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules, was re-arrested immediately after release and is being detained under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Chakravarty was convicted in connection with a speech delivered by him at a public meeting held at Albert Hall about a year ago.—A. P.

Buldana Municipal Councillors Resign

(From Our Correspondent).

BULDANA, July 16.

All Congress members, who were in a majority in the Buldana Municipality resigned their seats yesterday as per instructions of the Provincial Congress Committee.

The last general meeting held yesterday terminated with salutation to the Tricolour flag and singing of 'Vande Mataram'. The three Independent members also attended and took part. A public meeting will be held this evening to appreciate the work turned out during the Congress majority regime.

Mr. Mahajan Released

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Mr. Y. G. Mahajan, a Congressman, who was detained in Thana Jail under the Defence of India Rules, was released to-day.

Battle For Survival, And Not For Industrialisation

Zafrullah's Panoramic Picture Of India's War Industries

SIMLA, July 16.

Sir Mahommad Zafrullah Khan, Supply Member, in a broadcast talk to-night gave figures illustrative of the immensity of India's war production, and indicated the lines along which an expansion of it was soon likely to take place.

He began by emphasising that the object of war production was not increased industrialisation—though that might, and commonly did, follow—but the winning of the war and nothing else. "A sick man who has to undergo a critical operation does not think 'will this make me richer'?' But "will this save my life?". He believes no doubt that when it is all over, he will be fitter and more efficient, but that is not the idea which is uppermost in his mind. In the same way when a country is at war, its main object is survival, and the economic aspects of the process by which survival is achieved take second place."

After giving a general picture of where India stood industrially in August 1939, Sir Zafrullah proceeded to give details of India's actual performance since then.

TRIBUTES TO STEEL INDUSTRY

"Most people", he said, "are interested first and foremost in munitions proper.; the guns, ammunition, vehicles, and equipments with which the actual fighting is done. To make munitions the specialised industries must be backed by a strong and enterprising steel industry, and here India has been fortunate. Her steel industry has been all out from the first, and if all goes well, will increase its total output by 33-1/3 per cent very shortly. To the Steel industry, India is indebted for a supply of armour plate which will progressively keep pace with the demands of the armoured fighting vehicles programme.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES

Next in importance, to the steel industry in the munitions chain are the ordnance factories. Here the task has been to take up the slack between peace and war production, to expand war production on the old lines, and to get into production new items. We are now making about five times as many guns a year as were made in peace time; and we intend to multiply our present production figures by nearly eight. Ordnance equipments—that is guns and carriages—have in the main to be manufactured in specialised establishments; but a good many components can be, and have been, farmed out to railway workshops and to the engineering industry.

OUTPUT OF SHELLS

Our output of filled shell—that is the complete shell with fuze—is twenty-four times the pre-war output, and will rise in two stages to about four times what it is now. It is here that India receives the greatest help in respect of munitions proper from the railway workshops and the engineering industry, shell-bodies and fuzes are being made all over the country, and I should like you to think exactly what this means in terms of ingenuity and technical skill.

Shells and fuzes must be perfectly made, subject to the finest tolerances, so as to ensure efficiency in action and complete standardisation. Indian workers have had to learn—and learn quickly—to adjust themselves to munitions work, and supervisory staffs have had to play their part in designing layouts and providing gauges, tools, jigs etc.

AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

Output of automatic weapons and rifles is many times as great as the peace output, and will be very substantially increased. There is little here that non-specialised industry can do to help, for rifles and automatic weapons of all kinds are among the more difficult items of munitions production.

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLE

Before I leave the field of munitions proper, I should like to say something about armoured fighting vehicles, aircraft, and ship building. I am not going to give any figures; even if I did so they might be out of date before very long. India has undertaken a programme of armoured fighting vehicles which is well up to the probable supply of suitable chassis from abroad, and to her capacity for the production of armour plate. An aircraft factory has been established, and if all goes well will grow into an Indian aircraft industry.

SHIPYARDS

Indian shipyards are building large numbers of small craft—from minesweepers to life-boats—and all available capacity for the larger of these craft is occupied, with orders waiting as ships fall empty. India has hitherto not made marine boilers and propelling machinery. She is now about to begin her first attempt to make propelling machinery, and there is no reason why she should not succeed. We have heard a good deal lately about the possibility of building large merchant vessels in India; there is no reason why a project of that kind should not materialise in war conditions, provided that the first ships can be completed within a reasonable time.

I have told you that one of the questions to be answered in dealing with new projects is whether they will mature quickly enough to make the diversion to them to material, machinery, and so on really worth-while. In the battle for priorities, all Governments require assurances and proofs on this score before they will grant releases.

This year alone the bill for tents is going to be six and half crores of rupees and the bill for blankets one and a half crores of rupees. It is a curious reflection that the cost of the textiles purchases in 1941-42 will be very nearly equal to the total of the pre-war defence budget.

I want you to realise that India's war effort has never been confined to the needs of troops on Indian soil, and that the products of Indian industry have for many months gone in an increasing stream to serve the overseas forces of the Empire.

ROAD AHEAD HARD

The road ahead of us is long and hard, and if for a moment we look back and take stock of what Indian industry has done, it must not be in any spirit of complacency.

India has no reason to be ashamed of her effort; her industry has buckled to in a manner which is not always fully appreciated, and having regard to the limitations of initial equipment, and the difficulty of war conditions, has achieved results which are in many respects remarkable.

But India can and will do more; as the war goes on she will rely less and less on help from overseas, and the stream of her industrial products will grow not only in volume but in variety. Yes, India will certainly do more, on one condition—namely, that we all realize that the object in view is not immediate economic benefit or post-war industrialization but national survival. To that object profit, comfort, health and leisure, and much else that we value in peace-time, must be subordinated until the war is over.—A.P.

LACTOPEPTINE
ENDS INDIGESTION

Indigestion is the cause of nine tenths of human suffering. The food you eat should contain the basis of your health and strength, but how *can* you be well if it is causing you to double up with pain, "burning" you with acidity and producing distension and flatulence? You will obtain immediate relief from these ailments by taking LACTOPEPTINE.

DIGESTS LIKE NATURE DIGESTS

That's the secret of LACTOPEPTINE, it digests just like Nature digests. It does, in fact, contain those very ingredients which Nature herself uses in the human digestion. Try LACTOPEPTINE after your next meal. You'll be delighted at the freedom from pain and distress. You'll be amazed how much better and brighter you feel. LACTOPEPTINE is obtainable in 3 forms, Tablets, Powder and Elixir, from all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

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PASSING SHOW
& ENJOY GOOD HEALTH
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
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The very first time you try PASSING SHOW you'll notice the difference in quality – the added coolness and smoothness which helps to soothe your nerves. And remember that a cigarette made from pure virginia tobacco like PASSING SHOW is a real tonic for your health
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GOLDEN IN COLOUR GOLDEN IN QUALITY
PSC/63

MUTT AND JEFF—The Idea Was Good But the Execution Was Very Cheesy — By BUD FISHER

WELL, THERE IT IS, MUTT! IT'S PERFECT EXCEPT FOR ONE LITTLE PART I HAVEN'T FIGURED OUT YET!
WHAT IS IT?
IT'S A SET OF ELECTRIC-HEATED UNDERWEAR! THIS WILL REVOLUTIONIZE THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY!
JUST THINK OF IT, MUTT! NOBODY WILL FREEZE! PEOPLE WON'T CATCH COLDS! NO MORE BUYING HEAVY OVERCOATS!
WONDERFUL! HOW DOES IT WORK?
JUST PLUG IT IN! YOU CAN GO OUT ON THE COLDEST DAY AND KEEP WARM AS TOAST!
YES, BUT HOW CAN YOU GO OUT WITH THE PLUG IN THE SOCKET?
WELL, THAT'S THE PART I HAVEN'T QUITE FIGURED OUT YET!
LOOK! I INVENTED INVISIBLE ELECTRIC WIRE!
3-24
Fisher

Congress To Organise Flood Relief In Gujerat

Workers To Be Rushed To Help Distressed People

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Reports received in Bombay Congress circles from the flood-stricken area of southern Gujarat show that official and now-official organisations have showed willingness to work hand in hand in regard to relief work.

Dr. J. A. Collaco, Mayor of Bombay will call another informal meeting of citizens on Thursday (today) to devise fresh ways and means of giving relief to the distressed people of Gujarat and Malabar as it has been found that no amount has been left over from the Central Flood Relief Committee started in 1927.

The local Congress authorities while deciding to rush relief to the distressed people in southern Gujarat in view of the alarming report coming from there have also arranged to rush workers on Thursday and Sunday to study the situation first hand and submit reports.

The situation is also being watched in the light of reports received from the flood-stricken area through individual sources. Telegrams have been sent in this connection to Congress leaders of Chikhli and Jalalpur as also to the District Board President of Navsari to visit the flood-striken areas and submit reports.

Gujarat Congress Plan For Flood Relief

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

A deputation on behalf of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee is leaving to-night to survey the extent of damage caused by heavy rains and floods in Surat district and discuss with local Congress workers and determine the plan of relief to be organised there.

The G.P.C.C. has already instructed its workers to give immediate relief wherever necessary but owing to interruption of rail and road communication, it has not been possible to reach the remotest villages, particularly in Surat District. Heavy losses are however reported from Jalalpur and Bulsar Talukas of Surat District. Particulars of losses and estimates of relief have also been called from other Districts, on receipt of which a public appeal for funds will be made. The Secretary of the G.P.C.C hopes that the public which responded to the appeal for flood relief fund in 1927, will do so this time also.—A. P.

THROUGH TRAINS TO AHMEDABAD LEAVE BOMBAY CENTRAL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

After an interval of 15 days a through train to Ahmedabad left Bombay Central at 11-20 a.m. today with a complement of about 300 passengers including some members of the palace staff of Chota Udaipur. An hour and a quarter earlier the Kathiawar Mail to Viramgam left with a much bigger complement of passengers including members of the palace staff of Morvi.

A large number of visitors were present at the station. The District Traffic Superintendent and the station staff were present and supervised all the arrangements.

The last through train to leave Bombay Central before the breaches occurred was the Kathiawar Express which left Bombay on July 1.

Perhaps the happiest persons on the station platform were the porters, the tea vendors and the hawkers of toys and other articles, who had completely lost their custom during the last fortnight.

It is understood that the trains from Ahmedabad and Viramgam also left for Bombay as announced.

BOMBAY-BARODA LINE REPAIRED

It is further understood that communication between Barejadi and Kanij was restored on Tuesday night. On the Bombay-Baroda section both lines were cleared between Daman Road and Billimora. The down line between Billimora and Udhna has also been cleared.

Communication between the Broach and Samni on the Broach-Jambusar-Kavi section was also restored on Tuesday evening. But the restoration of breaches between Hadal Bhal and Bhurki and Kothgangad and Dholka has been interrupted due to heavy rain. One train service is running between Ahmedabad and Dholka and another between Hadala Bhal and Dhanduka.

Railway telegraph communication between Bombay Central and Ahmedabad is working up to Baroda only.

It is announced that the shuttle service to Billimora which used to leave Bombay Central at 9 a.m. will leave one hour earlier at 8 a.m.

CITY MEAT SITUATION

The situation in the meat market of Bombay is slowly coming to normal, fresh stocks having arrived on Tuesday evening.

A normal quota of animals was slaughtered at the Bandra Abattoir on Tuesday night and the stocks on hand on Wednesday were enough to meet the requirements of the city for three days. The price of mutton however was slightly above normal to-day, about six to seven annas being quoted per pound.

The Colaba Observatory forecasts that there will not be much change in the weather during the next 24 hours. The total rainfall for Tuesday was only 15 cents.

Bombay is behind the normal rainfall figure by 21.01 inches.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE

From General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company:—

I have to thank Mr. B. F. Bharucha for his suggestions for an improved train service published in your issue of the 14th and to state that the following arrangements will be made from Wednesday the 16th instant:—

(1) The morning shuttle will be timed to leave Bombay Central at 8 a.m. and arrive Bilimora at 2-40 p.m.

(2) The afternoon shuttle leaving Bombay Central at 4-30 p.m. will be extended to Bilimora arriving there at 11-16 p.m. The present departure viz., 4-30 p.m. is considered to be suitable for the majority of the travelling public.

(3) The Up train leaving Bulsar at 6-30 a.m. for Bombay Central will run from Bilimora leaving there at 5-30 a.m.

(4) Other arrangements depend on progress of work on the line.

Ramkrishna Mission's Relief Work In Surat

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, Bombay, has organised relief operations in the flood-stricken area of Bulsar, Surat and Navsari districts and appeals to the public of Bombay to contribute their mite to the relief fund set up by the Mission.—United Press.

Flood Damage In Thana

No noticeable damage has been caused by the floods in Dahanu and Murbad talukas, says a report from the Collector of Thana. But in Bassein, there has been some damage to plantain trees, which is assessed at about 10 per cent.

In Bhiwandi taluka eight villages were flooded, but only the low-lying fields in these villages were damaged and the rice seed lings decayed. Since it is not too late to re-sow a late variety of rice, the Mamlatdar has been asked to make immediate advances of grain for seed purposes through grain depots.

Similar damage has been reported from 15 villages of Palghar taluka where also the Mamlatdar has been authorised to give seed advances. Three persons lost their lives in the floods in this taluka. The Prant Officer has proceeded to make fuller enquiries regarding damage to crops.

In Mokhada most of the paddy seedlings were washed away and the Mahalkari has been asked to make grain advances where necessary.

Further enquiries are in progress regarding the damage in Kalyan taluka and in some villages of Thana mahal. In the meanwhile, relief is being given to the destitute from the funds already placed at the disposal of the Collector by the Goverrment.

Rs. 7,000 For Relief In Surat

BOMBAY, July 16.

Altogether Rs. 7,000 have been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay for gratuitous relief in the flood-stricken areas of the Surat District.

This amount includes the grant of Rs. 5,000 already announced.—A. P.

Booking Of Parcels To Ahmedabad

BOMBAY, July 16.

Booking of perishable parcels has now been opened to the extent of accommodation available on the two through mail trains running between Bombay, Ahmedabad and Viramgam. Parcels from Bombay for these trains can be booked at Bombay Central and Dadar only. Indian catering is being arranged by these trains, but it is not possible to arrange convenient meals at refreshment rooms "en route", owing to the timings necessitated by repairs to the track. Booking of goods over the interrupted section has been resumed to a limited extent.—A. P.

Malabar Cyclone Relief

The Secretary, Malabar Cyclone Relief Committee writes:—

The Committee has been able to open relief centres at Chowghat, Valappad and Tirur in the Ponnany Taluk and at Payannur and Mathamangalam in Chirakal Taluk. The Ponnay and Chirakal Taluk suffered most of the cyclone and flood. In the villages adjoining Chowghat and Valappad Camps we have been able to reconstruct 286 huts at a cost of Rs. 597-7-0.

In the Tirur area where the Committee felt that people had also to be fed, we are able to reconstruct 62 huts at cost of Rs. 69-8-0. Eight bags of rice were spent on feeding the starving people.

In Chirakal where the havoc was caused by the floods the Committee after local enquiry found that the sufferers had to be fed and clothed. In Payannur area 172 people were given new clothes and 16 bags of rice were distributed. In Manthamanglam area 6 bags were distributed to feed 143 families. We have spent Rs. 1,191-15-0 on feeding and reconstructing huts and the supply of cloth. We feel that the feeding has to continue for at least two months in some of the affected areas of Chirakal and Valappad where people do not find any employment and in some places it is reported that people are suffering from dysentery and fever. Our total collections upto date amount to Rs. 3,819-15-0.

POLICE FIRING AT RUDAULI

Dispute Between Two Zamindar Parties

LUCKNOW, July 16.

One person was killed and a boy seriously injured as a result of police firing at Rudauli, Barabanki District, says the Bara Banki correspondent of a local paper.

It is reported that a dispute arose between two parties of Zamindars over the erection of a wall. On Sunday night both the parties gathered near the place. The Tehsildar of Ram Sanehighat rushed to the spot with a posse of police. He is reported to have been attacked by the mob whereupon he ordered the police to open fire.—A. P.

Allahabad To Mourn Chintamani's Death

ALLHABAD, July 16.

A public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad will be held in Mayo Hall on July 19 in the evening to mourn the death of Sir C. Y. Chintamani. The meeting has been convened by prominent citizens of Allahabad and will be presided over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

The meeting will also have before it a proposal to consider ways and means of perpetuating Sir Yajenshwar's memory in a suitable manner.—A.P.

Madras Liberals Mourn Chintamani's Death

MADRAS, July 16.

The National Liberal Party, Madras, has passed a resolution expressing their sense of profound sorrow on the demise of Sir C. Y. Chintamani "who was one of the foremost leaders of the Liberal Party and whose memorable services to the country in various spheres of public work will be remembered by the party with pride and by the country with gratitude". The resolution adds "In his death the country has sustained a grievous and irreparable loss."—A.P.

CALCUTTA.—Sourindra Kumar Bose, Saroj Kumar Majumdar and Bhupal Chandra Kumar, three Satyagrahis of Diamond Harbour, have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, by the Sub-divisional officer of Rampsrhat (Birbhum District), under the defence of India Rules. They were arrested at Nalhati while on Satyagraha march to Delhi.—A. P.

Move To Save Share Market From Crisis

Beginnings Of Margin System On Bombay Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act 1925 (Bom. VIII of 1925), the following amendments made by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, in the rules for the regulation and control of transactions in securities (other than ready delivery contracts), are published for general information. They will be taken into consideration by the Government of Bombay on or after the expiry of one month from the date of publication of this notification.

The following are some of the important amendments:—

OFFICIAL BUDLI PRICES

On the business day immediately preceding the first day fixed by the Board for budli business, the Secretary with the concurrence of the members of the Board present at the time shall fix prices for all securities on the Forward List, hereinafter called Official Budli Prices.

FORWARD BARGAINS

All forward bargains shall be closed and completed every month on the days to be fixed by the Board for the purpose and shall be subject to adjustment from time to time by reason of a change in market values as hereinafter provided.

MARGIN PRICES

360 (a) For the purpose of adjustment of Account, the Secretary with the concurrence of the members of the Board present at the time shall fix prices for securities hereinafter called Margin Prices.

CONDITIONS FOR FIXING

(b) Margin Price shall be fixed for any security whenever—

(1) there is a decline, on the day of fixation or on any day previous thereto in the market price to the extent of 10 per cent. (i) from the Official Budli Price, (ii) from the last margin price fixed for the current settlement for such security;

(2) there is a rise to the extent of 10 per cent above the last margin price fixed for current settlement;

(3) the market price recedes to the Official Budli Price after a rise of 10 per cent from the said price.

DAY FOR FIXING

(c) Margin Prices shall be fixed on Friday or when circumstances so require on such other day as may be declared by the Board after the close of business on the previous day. If Friday be a holiday, Margin Prices shall be fixed on the preceding working day.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLOSED CONTRACTS

(c) All closed contracts shall be settled and completed at the contract rates. Differences shall become due on the Adjusting Pay Day.

ALTERING PAYMENT DAYS

(c) In case of emergency the Board may postpone the Adjusting Pay Day and/or the Adjusting Settling Day by a resolution carried by a majority of the members present at a meeting of the said Board at which not less than three-fourths of all the members of the said Board shall have been present.

INITIAL MARGIN

365. (a) A member shall have the right to demand an initial margin in cash and/or securities from his constituent before executing an order, but shall not be entitled to claim any margin after executing an order save as hereinafter provided.

ADDITIONAL MARGIN

(b) When an initial margin is put up, the constituent shall maintain, save as otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the contract, such percentage of the margin as may have been specified in the contract note by forthwith putting up, when from time to time called upon, additional margin required owing to changes in market prices.

366. (a) A member shall require his constituent to pay on any Adjusting Pay Day difference equivalent to the amount by which it exceeds the sum of additional margin money put up with the member under rule 365 (b).

CONSTITUENT'S LIABILITIES

(c) If by arrangement a constituent is not obliged to maintain margin, he shall become liable for payment of differences on the Adjusting Pay Day. Unless otherwise agreed upon in writing at the time of the bargain, a member shall not be required to set off differences against the initial margin until closing of the contract.

UNLIMITED LIABILITIES

368. The liability of a constituent is not limited to the amount of margin money or securities deposited.

DOLLS' MARRIAGE TRAGEDY

LAHORE, July 16.

The celebration of the marriage of dolls arranged by some children in Gowalmandi was marred by a tragic accident when about a dozen persons including eight children received injuries as the result of an explosion.

It is stated that about 20 children met in the street to celebrate the "marriage of dolls." To give a realistic touch to the ceremony one of the children was exploding crackers when a phial containing powder of potash suddenly exploded.

The injured persons have been removed to hospital. Three of them are stated to be in precarious condition.—A.P.

As 1. for big As 8½ tube

PALMOLIVE TOOTH (Antiseptic) PASTE

When you buy another tube at the regular As. 8½ price

You may never again have a chance like this to save money and, at the same time, discover the real pleasure this wonderful Antiseptic Tooth Paste gives through its refreshing foam. It not only cleans teeth clean but helps preserve them from infection.

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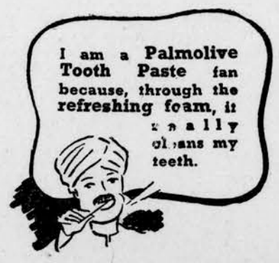
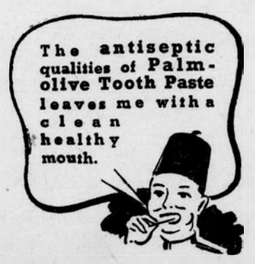
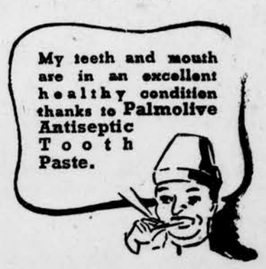
Don't let delay rob you of this wonderful offer to try Palmolive Antiseptic Tooth Paste. Your dealer only has a limited quantity.

Offer good in Bombay only







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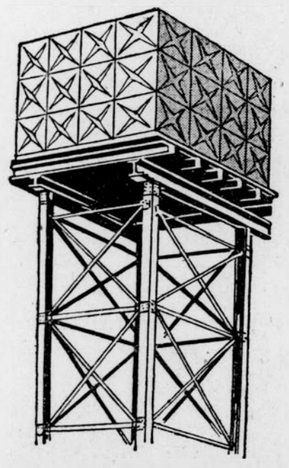
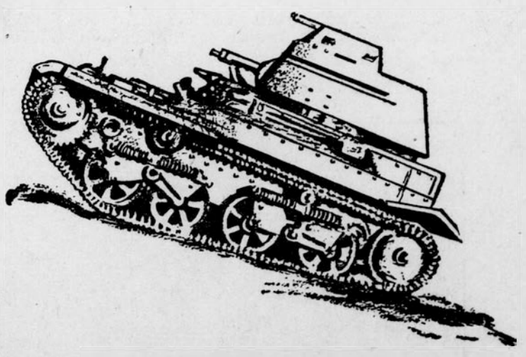
IT IS STEEL FROM WHICH IS BUILT THE WATER TANK OR THE "TROJAN HORSE" OF TODAY





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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1941

GLYCO-THYMOLINE
(Kress & Owen Co.'s)
KEEP INFECTION AT BAY!
with
GLYCO-
THYMOLINE
To cure common cold and tonsilities, douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at Bay and soothes irritated tissues.
Obtainable at all Chemists.

Security Of Nile Valley Assured

Armistice Terms Don't Prejudice French Interests In Syria, Says "Times"

LONDON, July 16.

Commenting on the Syrian armistice terms a "Times" editorial states, "The military terms are on expected lines. They provide for the surrender of all material and an offer to the French forces the option of joining Free French units or being repatriated to France in French ships so soon as these are available. Representatives and agents of the Axis have no doubt already fled from the country.

The political implications of the victory were emphasised by the Prime Minister in his statement. The infiltration of the Axis through Vichy subservience has been brought to an end and the people of Syria and Lebanon receive the promise of full sovereignty and independence. There is nothing here to prejudice the interests of France in Syria which in no way conflict with those of Great Britain.

REJOICING IN MIDDLE EAST

While German propaganda is making the most of hostile comments attributed to Marshal Petain and to General Weygand, there is rejoicing throughout the Middle East—and not least among the Free French forces—at the elimination of the authority and intrigues of the Axis from this point of vantage in the Eastern Mediterranean.

As Mr. Churchill has indicated there is every reason for satisfaction at the improvement of the military situation in the Middle East during the past two months.

British forces are now in firm control of the Eastern Mediterranean up to the Turkish frontier. The Italian Empire in East Africa has been wiped off the map; and Iraq has returned to her alliance with Britain.

SECURITY ASSURED

While German armoured columns are still on the confines of Egypt, the security of the Nile Valley has, at any rate, for the present been reasonably assured.

All this has coincided with the arrival on the spot of General Auchinleck and General Hainling and of Capt. Lyttleton as Minister of State.

These appointments will obviously give occasion for a far reaching review of the military and political situation and of the possibilities of the future. The Middle East has hitherto ranked as major theatre of war. Its importance is not likely to diminish, now that our position there has been strengthened by the acquisition of Syria."

What difference it makes to be dealing with men of honour exclaims the "Daily Telegraph" commenting on the Syrian armistice.

It remarks that what crowns the event is the character of the convention whose terms are clearly inspired by the perfect reliance of the parties on each other's good faith and adds it is impossible to imagine such a convertion between ourselves and the Nazis, who can never be trusted to keep their undertakings.—Reuter.

ALL FR. WARSHIPS TO BE SURRENDERED INTACT

Preventing Syria From Being Used As Nazi Base Of Operation Is Only Aim Of Allies

CAIRO, July 16.

A document defining the basis of the Armistice Negotiations in Syria published here at the same time as the final conditions of Armistice, stressed that "the Allies have no aims in Syria except to prevent its being used as a base for enemy ground and air forces."

It also points out that the Allies "have an obligation to the Arab population by the guarantee of independence given at the time of their entry into Syria."

It adds that "the representation of France in the Levant will be assured by the Free French authorities within the framework of the promise of independence."

"The Allies, it is stated, have no feeling of any kind against the French in Syria and no charge to make against any commanders or authorities or troops in Syria. General de Gaulle, who never arraigned any of his army comrades, who have fought against him acting under orders they received, has no intention of doing so in the present circumstances."

OPTION TO SOLDIERS

Among the preliminary Armistice conditions mentioned are that all soldiers who elect to join the Allied cause will be offered continuation of employment in their existing ranks with full rights of promotion and guarantee of pension, while all French officials who are prepared to assist the Allied cause will as far as possible be given employment suitable to their position and ranks and their salaries and pensions will be guaranteed.

Another of the preliminary conditions states:—"Any Germans or Italians in Syria will be handed over for internment. All warships will be handed over intact for internment, the return of the ships after the war or compensation being guaranteed to friendly France.

VICHY CONDITION REJECTED

In addition to the terms signed between General Wilson and General Verdillac a second document was published here on Tuesday containing the terms offered by the British and General de Gaulle to General Dentz through the American Consul-General in Beirut.

This contained the principles on which the terms were accepted by General Dentz, but originally he had made on a reservation, namely that he would only negotiate with the British authorities.

He was informed by the British commander-in-chief that they could not accept such conditions and therefore hostilities would continue unless representatives presented themselves without such conditions.

They did present themselves next morning, and General Catroux on behalf of General de Gaulle took part in the negotiations and the final terms as signed have his full approval.—Reuter.

CLOSER INDO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Interchange Of Representatives Likely?

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 16.

It is learned that the United States of America is evincing keen interest in the impending constitutional changes in India and Mr. Amery's statement in connection therewith.

As an evidence of her interest in the Indian affairs, an interchange of Representative between India and U. S. A. is foreshadowed.

LONDON, July 15.

War weapons weeks in Britain produced 398 million sterling of which 120 millions were contributed by London alone, said Lord Mottistone, Chairman of the National War Savings Committee, addressing the House of Lords this afternoon.—Reuter.

PETAIN APPEALS FOR UNITY OF EMPIRE

Keeps Silent Over Syria When Inaugurating 'France Overseas' Week

LONDON, July 15.

Marshal Petain inaugurated "France Overseas" Week in a short broadcast relayed by the Lyons radio station on Tuesday night.

Referring to the compatriots of the Empire "whose loyalty and work have enabled the wounded motherland to undertake her recovery" and to the native populations who have "preserved their confidence in the great nation which has always loved and protected them," Marshal Petain insisted on the unity of the French Empire.

He said "In spite of cruel disappointments all have united round the flag to defend the unity of the Empire and the sacred ties that bind it to the mother country."

The Marshal made no specific reference to the developments in Syria.—Reuter.

The leader of Muslims welcoming a British officer, when the British troops entered the town of Taibe.

DEMOBILISATION WOULD BE DISASTROUS

U. S. War Secretary On Opposition To Retention Of National Guardsmen's Services

WASHINGTON, July 16.

President Roosevelt declared at his Press Conference on Tuesday that "the disintegration of the army was at stake" and Congress would not be breaking faith if it let the army keep selectees and National Guardsmen in service over a year.

He said that the original Selective Service Act contained a proviso that draftees were retainable for service through a declaration of national emergency by Congress or by an amendment of the law.

Men came in for a year subject to that proviso; therefore, it would not be breaking faith for Congress to enact legislation extending the service.

President Roosevelt told reporters that he thought it was a simple choice whether the army should be disintegrated or not. The decision, he added, was up to Congress.

A formal warning that President Roosevelt favoured the retention in the army of National Guardsmen, reserve officers and draftees beyond the 12 months period originally prescribed, was given in Congress by the Secretary Mr. Patterson who said that the President also desired the removal of the 900,000 limit on the number of draftees who can be in service at any one time.

In a letter to the Speaker Mr. Rayburn, Mr. Patterson said that legislation to accomplish these objects had President Roosevelt's approval.

"The sequence of German conquests which continued without interruption from Austria to Russia had been based on the anticipated failure of the countries concerned to be properly prepared against invasion," Mr. Patterson wrote.

"In each case they launched an overwhelming force against an unprepared army. We cannot speculate with the security of this nation."

In view of the known events of the past year, particularly the last few months, Mr. Patterson added, the demobilisation of the army now would be to "court disaster".—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MEDITERRANEAN

GIBRALTAR, July 16.

The situation in the Western Mediterranean was the subject of conferences between Lord Gort, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar and the United States Government Mission to the Middle East and the Mediterranean, which has now proceeded onwards to England after a three day's stay.

The Commission flew to the Middle East and remained there for five weeks. It is headed by Mr. W. G. Harriman and other members are Brigadier General R. Boyce of the United States Air Force and Colonel a Green Tank expert.—Reuter.

"EVEN CHURCHILL DOES NOT KNOW ABOUT IT"

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Question in regard to the report that Hess had flown to Britain with a peace plan under which the British Fleet and Empire would remain intact, President Roosevelt at a press Conference on Tuesday said that he believed that even Mr. Churchill did not know of that proposal.

The President added that many well meaning citizens were continually rushing to Washington with peace plans which in some cases looked like "plants".—Reuter.

U. S. TO PURCHASE MINERALS & METALS FROM ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The United States have opened discussions with Argentina for large purchases of strategic minerals and metals. No details of the prospective purchases will be published because German and Japanese buyers in South America have been trying to discover what supplies are available. Similar pacts have been negotiated with Mexico, Chile, Brazil and Bolivia.—Reuter.

8 Jailed In Red Conspiracy Case

2 Years Each On Various Counts, To Run Concurrently

COIMBATORE July 15

Judgment was delivered today by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in what is known as the Coimbatore Conspiracy Case in which 11 persons were charged with an alleged conspiracy with the object of establishing a communist state in the country in the place of the present administration.

Three persons were acquitted while the rest were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each on various counts the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

Simla—The total amount subscribed by the 11 Provinces, and by the Indian States and Centrally Administered areas, to the Indian Defence Loans up to May 31, 1941, is Rs. 57,64,23,475.

Espionage Suspects To Be Tried In Sept.

NEW YORK July 16.

The German Reich was on Tuesday named as co-conspirator in an indictment against 33 persons arrested in June in the biggest single round up of spy suspects in the United States since the passage of the Espionage Act of 1917.

The indictment says, "The defendants conspired with each other and the Government of the German Reich and others." The defendants have been ordered to stand their trial in September.—Reuter.

Sixteen Germans Released By U. S. A.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.

Fritz Widemann and Jahanes Borchers, German Consul General in New York, are members of a party of sixteen German Consular officials which is flying from here to New York in three planes to sail for Lisbon. Members of the party say that the United States vessel "Westpoint," due to leave today (Tuesday) will be held up for them. One of the planes had its seats removed. This machine will be used for the party's 129 pieces of luggage.

It is stated that three German Trans-Ocean News Agency men Zapp, Tonn and Reith, former German Minister to Austria have been released from Government custody and will sail with the Consular party in the "Westpoint".

It is understood they have been released as the result of an agreement between the United States and German Governments whereby the Germans will now release two American journalists, Jay Allen and Richard Hottelet.—Reuter.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

In the "New Yorker" of May 17th 1941, there appears an article by Kay Boyle entitled "Defeat". It tells the story of 'that tragically unarmed and undirected force which had been the French Army once but was no longer, returning to what orators might call reconstruction but which they knew could never be the same.'

* * *

Just listen to what she says: "Towards the end of June that year and through July, there was a sort of uncertain pause, an undetermined suspension that might properly be called neither an armistice nor a peace, and it lasted until men began coming back from where they were. They came at intervals, trickling down from the north in two's and three's, or even one by one, some of them prisoners who had escaped and others merely a part of that individual retreat in which the sole destination was home. They had exchanged their uniforms for something else as they came along—corduroys, or workmen's blue or whatever people might have given them in secret to get away in—bearded, singularly and shabbily outfitted men getting down from a bus or off a train without so much as a knapsack in their hands and all with the same bewildered, scarcely discrepant story to tell. Once they had reached the precincts of familiarity, they stood there a moment where the vehicle had left them, may be trying to button the jacket that didn't fit them or set the neck or shoulders right, like men who have been waiting in a courtroom and have finally heard their names called and stand up to take the oath and mount the witness stand. You could see them getting the words ready—revising the very quality of truth—and the look in their eyes, and then someone coming out of the post office or crossing the station square in the heat would recognise them and go towards them with the hand out and the testimony would begin.

* * *

"..... Wherever they came from they had identical evidence to give; that the German ranks had advanced bareheaded, in short-sleeved summer shirts—young, blond-haired men with their arms linked, row on row, and their trousers immaculately creased, having slept all night in hotel beds, and their stomachs full, advancing singing and falling singing before the puny coughing of the French machine guns. That is, the first line of them might fall, and part of the second, possibly, but never more, for just then the French ammunition would suddenly expire and the bright-haired blond demigods would march on singing across their dead. Then would follow all the glittering display: the rust-proof tanks and guns, the chromiumed electric kitchens, the crematoriums. Legends or truth, the stories became indistinguishable in the mouth of the Frenchmen who returned—that the Germans were dressed as if for tennis that summer, with nothing but a tune to carry in their heads, while the French crawled out from under lorries where they had slept maybe every night for a week, going to meet them like crippled encumbered miners emerging from the pit of warfare fifty years interred, with thirty-five kilos of kit and a change of shoes and a tin helmet left over from 1914 breaking them in two as they met the brilliantly nickelled Nazi dawn...."

* * *

When I read this I got some idea of what the Mahatma means when he speaks of a moral force—like the force of those blond-haired, bareheaded, Nazi demigods singing as they stepped across their dead.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

DRESSED IN A POLICE UNIFORM, THE CROOK GOES TO THE JAIL WHERE MISS MORTON IS HELD FOR HER OWN PROTECTION.
3-2
BUT I WAS TOLD TO STAY BEHIND BARS TO BE SAFE FROM THE YELLOW BEETLE GANG!
PLEASE COME WITH ME, MISS MORTON! COMMISSIONER'S ORDERS!
YEP, BUT YOU'RE BEING RELEASED!
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THIS ISN'T A POLICE CAR AND YOU'RE -- YOU'RE A CROOK, NOT A ---
INSIDE! STEP ON IT, JOE!
LATER...
MISS MORTON JUST LEFT, INSPECTOR DONAVAN! HERE'S THE RELEASE SIGNED BY INSPECTOR WADE!
YOU FOOL, WADE HAS BEEN MISSING FOR TWO DAYS AND --- LET ME SEE THAT!
GREAT SMOKE, PIN HOLES IN THE PAPER! THAT'S THE WARNING CODE! MISS MORTON IS IN THE HANDS OF THE YELLOW BEETLE!

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